The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

COLLEGE
ACKilham *210
1245 Wash av

PINCHOT'S DISMISSAL

THE INSURGENTS AND PATRONAGE

TAFT'S TRUST AND RAILROAD PLAN

HUGHES AND THE INCOME-TAX

IRISH HOME RULE PROMISED

DIRE CONDITION OF TURKEY

DOUBTS ABOUT THE AEROPLANE

THE CHURCH AND LABOR ABUSES

WHEN "CHANTICLEER" CROWS

ART TREASURES SAVED TO BRITAIN

FULL TABLE OF CONTENTS INSIDE

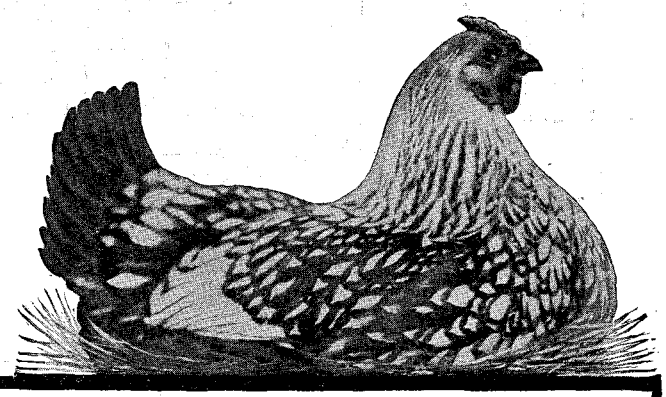
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

New York and London

Vol. XL., No. 3. Whole No. 1030 NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1910 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Read how two men clear $6.41 per hen per year, on a small egg-farm



FOUR years ago the Cornings, father and son, both in poor health, and with no practical experience, took up egg-raising on a few acres of land in New Jersey, beginning with only thirty hens. To-day they have one of the greatest egg-producing plants in this country, and a business that, with 1953 hens, paid last year a *clear profit of more than twelve thousand dollars.*

Next year they plan to have 4000 hens. What do you think their profits will be? Double $12,000?

The Corning Egg-Book

(entitled **"$6.41 per Hen per Year"**) tells HOW these two men did it. Not theories, but *facts;* not air-castles, not expectations, but *methods,* tested and proved by experience. It tells how they found a market eager to get choice eggs at high prices. It tells how they learned to meet that demand with an *unfailing supply,* in winter as in summer. It tells of their problems and failures, and how they overcame them and won SUCCESS. It gives photographic pictures of their plant, with working drawings of important buildings, etc.

And it gives beginners just the help they need to make money in this unlimited field. Your chances of success are far better than theirs, for you have their experience to guide you. The knowledge which cost the Cornings thousands of dollars and years of experiment is at your command for the price of a dozen eggs.

Here are some of the things that the CORNING EGG-BOOK tells:

The troubles of great hotels in getting reliable eggs.
The prices paid for CORNING eggs throughout the year.
The number of eggs sold each month throughout the year.
How to get the most eggs when other people get none.
When to hatch chicks that are to lay winter eggs.
How to grow juicy broilers in nine weeks.
How to mix the feed that makes the most eggs.
How to prevent the drafts that kill chickens.
How to save 97 per cent of the young chicks.
Why and how they make the hens scratch for food.
Why they send hens to roost with full crops.
How to make hens attend strictly to business.
Why they raise only white-shelled sterile eggs.
How to have May chicks laying eggs in October.

The Corning Egg-Book is sold in combination with the FARM JOURNAL to increase its subscription list to ONE MILLION for next year

Farm Journal has for thirty-three years conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents. Besides this strong section, which of itself makes the paper valuable to every chicken owner, its other departments are ably conducted and widely quoted. It is the standard monthly farm and home paper of the country, with already more than three million readers. It is clean, bright, intensely practical; boiled down; cream, not skim-milk. Its editors and contributors know what they are talking about and can quit when they have said it. It is for the gardener, fruit man, stockman, trucker, farmer, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. **Regardless of what you may think NOW, you will find Farm Journal is for YOU too.** It is illustrated and well printed on good paper. It has not a medical or trashy advertisement in it.

HERE IS OUR OFFER:—We will send, postpaid, **The Corning Egg-Book** and **Farm Journal** for five years,

BOTH for $1.00

cash, money order or check. And if you send order and money within TEN DAYS, we will also send you FREE "Poor Richard Revived," a splendid 48-page FARM ALMANAC for 1910, full of wit and wisdom for the rural home.

FARM JOURNAL, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia

Cut out and send this coupon

FARM JOURNAL, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Enclosed find $1.00, for which send The Corning Egg-Book and Farm Journal for five years to

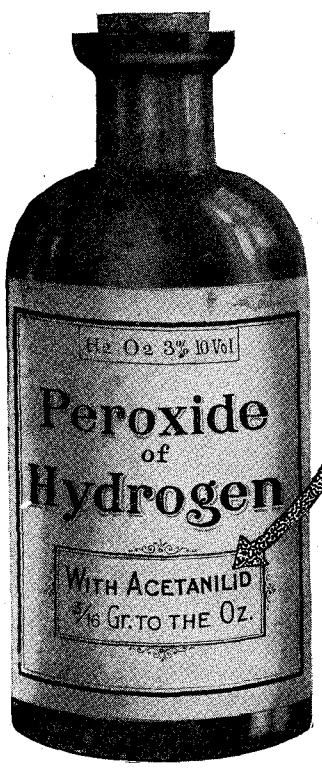
.....

Address.....

.....

Include the Poor Richard Almanac free, if this order is received in time.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Learn What Acetanilid on a Peroxide Label really means

Most makes of ordinary peroxide of hydrogen contain acetanilid as a preservative. Acetanilid is classed as a dangerous drug and the law requires a statement on the label of anything that contains it. Cheap and inferior peroxide requires acetanilid to keep it from losing its strength—acetanilid acts as a preservative and for a time prevents the changes which would otherwise quickly take place. Acetanilid is entirely unnecessary in *properly made* peroxide; there is no excuse—no reason for it—except to cover up the faults of inferiority.

Dioxogen

THE PURE PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

contains no acetanilid. Its superior qualities make acetanilid unnecessary; DIOXOGEN keeps without it. The word acetanilid on a peroxide label, *really* means *doubtful quality* and *doubtful efficiency* because if peroxide is properly made it does not require acetanilid.

DIOXOGEN, the *Pure* Peroxide of Hydrogen, combines *safety with efficiency*. It is *absolutely harmless*, is 50% stronger than many of the "acetanilid preserved" kinds, keeps just as well in open as in closed bottles, and is always the same because *always pure*. If you are using ordinary peroxide of hydrogen now, look on the label for the acetanilid statement; then to *prove* the superiority of DIOXOGEN, either buy a bottle from your druggist, or send to us for free two-ounce trial bottle—compare them yourself.

Send for FREE Trial Bottle and Book

With the free trial bottle we will also send booklet describing 24 uses of DIOXOGEN, including its use **as a mouth wash; as a gargle** (to prevent sore throat, tonsilitis, etc.): **for wounds and cuts; for the complexion; after shaving; for chapped hands and face; for manicuring,** etc., etc., etc. A bottle of DIOXOGEN should be in *every home*. It is the best safeguard against infection and disease. It is the best kind of health insurance. Send for the free trial bottle or ask your druggist for DIOXOGEN to-day. It is sold by over 40,000 druggists in the U. S. and Canada. Yours will surely have it, but be sure you get the *real* DIOXOGEN.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO. **89 Front St., New York**

This Size Bottle FREE

Exact Size of Free Bottle

The Oakland Chemical Co.
89 Front Street
New York

Check one of the following:

☐ I have never used **Dioxogen** or any peroxide of hydrogen.

☐ I am using a peroxide, but **not Dioxogen,** for personal use.

I would like to try **Dioxogen;** *kindly send free trial bottle and booklet.*

Name.....

Address.....

Druggist's Name.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Effects of Pinchot's Dismissal 83
Mr. Taft's Plan to Control Trusts and Railroads . . 85
Taking the Patronage Club to the Insurgents 86
The Builder of the "Mills Hotels" . . 87
The Income Tax Under the Hughes Microscope . . 88
A Year of Recovery 89

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Irish Home Rule Promised 91
Belgium's Democratic King 92
The Nobel Peace Prizemen 93
Dire Condition of Turkey 93
Fruits of the Repressive Policy in Russia 94

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

One Instrument Played by Another 95
A Village of Dwarfs 95
Stereoscopic Moving Pictures 96
A Driving-Gear without Friction 96

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*): PAGE

A New Motor 97
Giant Electric Locomotives 97
X-rays in Dentistry 98
Pumping by Explosion 98
Doubts about the Practicality of the Aeroplane . . 99

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Church Protest Against Labor Abuses 100
Stake of the Free Churches in the Budget Fight . . 101
Carnegie "Denaturizing" the Church Colleges . . 102
Bewailing the Jewish Christmas 102

LETTERS AND ART:

When "Chanticleer" Crows 103
Art Treasures Saved to Britain 103
The "Academy" Monopoly 105
The Singer and Her Public 106

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 107-116
MISCELLANEOUS 117-124

SPEAK ANOTHER LANGUAGE
ENGLISH GERMAN FRENCH
ITALIAN SPANISH

"The Original Phonographic Method"

Cortina-phone

Awarded Medals
Chicago 1893
Buffalo 1901

It enables anyone to learn any language in the easiest, simplest, most natural way. No costly native teacher, no loss of time from regular work, no drudgery. **The Cortinaphone Method makes language study a pleasure and at the same time gives you a practical speaking knowledge.** You learn to speak and understand a foreign tongue as you learned your own language, by listening to it. It is the

IDEAL HOMESTUDY METHOD

Always ready when you have a few moments to spare. It is endorsed by the ablest teachers and philologists of the world.

Records furnished in any language. The largest collection of language master records in all the tongues of the world. **Write today for our Free Book** telling all about the Cortinaphone method, the Cortina courses of study and our easy payment plan.

CORTINAPHONE

CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES
Established 1882
271 Cortina Building 44 West 34th Street, New York

Masterpieces of Legal Eloquence and Logic

Every Lawyer, Every Public Speaker, Every Lover of Brilliant Eloquence will revel in the Absorbing Pages of this New Book by Senator Alvin V. Sellers.

CLASSICS OF THE BAR

You sit enraptured under the spell of **Richard Croker's** brilliant lawyer when the Tammany Chieftain stood on trial for murder. You hear the orator **Beach**, before a jury, lash without mercy **Henry Ward Beecher** for leading another's wife astray, and you hear the brilliant **Tracy** in the minister's defense. You listen to **Delmas** in the **Thaw** case as he pictures Evelyn's journey along the primrose path. You hear the South's greatest orator, **Prentiss**, before a jury in Kentucky's greatest murder trial. You hear **Susan B. Anthony's** dramatic response to the court that condemned her. You hear **Clarence Darrow** and **Senator Borah** in the trial of Haywood. You hear **Russell** pleading for **O'Donnell**, the Irish martyr. You hear **Merrick** in the trial of **Surratt** for the murder of **Lincoln**, and you stand with the mighty **Voorhees** as he invokes the unwritten law and for two hours pleads for the acquittal of a fallen sister's brother. You listen to **Ingersoll, Seward, James Hamilton Lewis, Senator Rayner** and many others at the very pinnacle of oratorical endeavor.

THE REAL TEMPLE OF ORATORY

has at last been invaded and you revel with genius around an intellectual banquet-board, and see in graphic pictures the loves, hopes and shattered romances. Frontispiece after Cope's famous painting, "The Plaintiff's Appeal at the First Trial by Jury."

300 Pages. Special Introductory Price $2. Carriage Prepaid
THE CLASSIC COMPANY Baxley, Ga.

"THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY" A most interesting little volume on a widely discussed topic, by the famous Dr. Paul Du Bois of the University of Berne. 50 cts. net; by mail 54 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23rd Street, New York City.

NURSERY DISCIPLINE
"Hints on Early Education and Nursery Discipline"
12mo, cloth. 60 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

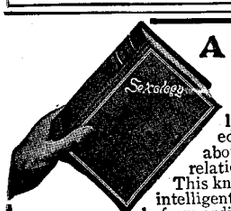
Too Nice to be Without "FURNITURE"

60 pages 9x13 inches.

The only magazine of its kind in the world. Tells how to distinguish *furniture of character* from the common and unworthy kind, illustrates the best modern interpretations of the old masters. "FURNITURE" is not a technical magazine. It is written for the users of good furnishings, profusely illustrated with the latest designs, contains valuable and interesting information on a subject each lover of the correct and beautiful in the home will revel in.

Published quarterly at $1.00 the year. Send 35c for sample copy which will be credited on yearly subscription if you wish,

Grand Rapids Furniture Record Co., Publishers
Dept. M Grand Rapids, Mich.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

HOME STUDY

THE UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO offers 350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Bankers, Accountants, Business Men, Ministers, Parents, and many in other vocations.
The U. of C., Div. R, Chicago, Ill.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools
Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

Make the Farm Pay

Complete Home Study Courses in **Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Landscape Gardening, Forestry, Poultry Culture** and **Veterinary Science** under Prof. Brooks of the Mass. Agricultural College, Prof. Craig of Cornell University and other eminent teachers. Over one hundred Home Study Courses under able professors in leading colleges. **250 page catalog free. Write to-day.**
Prof. Brooks
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 73, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MIND POWER

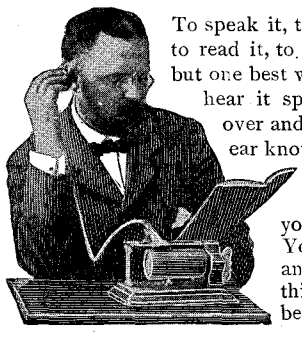
is now a great factor in healing disease. Read **"A Message to the Sick,"** by HORATIO DRESSER, Professor at Harvard. It tells of self-healing by thought force, how to avoid leakage of nervous energy, etc. Price, 10 cents. Big list of healing books.
WILLIAM E. TOWNE, Dept. 82, Holyoke, Mass.

Bible Study Book Free

A complete Synopsis of Bible Study of great value to all students of the Word. Send postal card request to SCOFIELD BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 150 Nassau St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FRENCH-GERMAN-SPANISH-ITALIAN



To speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it there is but one best way. You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it. You must see it printed correctly until your eye knows it. You must talk it and write it. All this can be done best by the

Language-Phone Method

Combined with the

Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

With this method you buy a native professor outright. You own him. He speaks as you choose, slowly or quickly; when you choose, night or day; for a few minutes or hours at a time.

Any one can learn a foreign language who hears it spoken often enough and by this method you can hear it as often as you like.

Send for interesting booklet and testimonials

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
802 METROPOLIS BUILDING, 16th ST. and BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Going Away to School?

Many of our readers are planning to send their sons and daughters to some Private School or College.

To those who desire suggestions or advice on the choice of a suitable institution we offer the services of our School Department.

All inquiries will receive prompt and careful attention.

In writing it is advisable to give full details of requirements, mentioning location preferred and price of tuition.

Address the School Department
LITERARY DIGEST

? Who Told You to close the doors of your heart ?

—just like a Bank sometimes does?

WHO TOLD you to close the "Doors of Life" because of some loss, some disappointment, some sorrow, some slight. Pretty serious injunction—more serious for you than a bank defalcation.

BROKEN-DOWN, dispirited, long-faced people—we meet them everywhere. It's a temptation we all have to take life's troubles too seriously at times and draw within ourselves, *closing The Doors of Life.*

ELASTICITY in life's events must come from WITHIN. Why chafe and worry over the inevitable? Why shut out the light and joy of living because of something that has transpired? Your real life—your soul's welfare is at stake. Open wider The Doors of Life. Let in more sunshine.

If you're interested in making *yourself* the most sympathetic, reasonable and cheery friend, get this Gospel of Good Cheer into your very life—it's a workable principle, and Walter F. DeVoe's new book "The Doors of Life" just radiates with this inspiring quality. Price $1.00; by mail $1.07.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Nelson's PERPETUAL LOOSE-LEAF Encyclopædia and Research Bureau for Special Information

"It Cannot Grow Old"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.

That Little Bar and Nut has solved the Problem! It has put all other Encyclopaedias out of date!

REVIEW OF REVIEWS says: "It is used as an authority in our Editorial Rooms."

The most valuable, durable and beautiful set of books published.

As a duty to yourself, you should *write to-day* for full particulars of the *only Encyclopædia* that is absolutely *up-to-date now*, and always will be, and of the value the FREE SERVICE of *Nelson's Research Bureau* would be to you, not only from an educational but a business standpoint.

Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia contains a vast amount of information that was unavailable when other encyclopædias were written and published. It treats more subjects, has more illustrations and more maps, than any other work of its kind in existence.

Editor-in-Chief, JOHN H. FINLEY, LL.D., President of the College of the City of New York; Canadian Editor, WM. PETERSON, LL.D., C.M.G., Principal of McGill University, Montreal Canada; European Editor, GEORGE SANDEMAN, M.A., Edinburgh, Scotland. The foremost scholars, scientists, and educators are engaged by the editors to keep Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia the most modern reference work for all time. These three permanent, active Editorial Staffs make Nelson's the only truly International Encyclopædia published.

Every encyclopædia excepting Nelson's begins to grow old the day it is printed, because additional information upon many subjects is continually being discovered. Nelson's Encyclopædia, with its loose-leaf binding device, is not only the strongest bound set of books manufactured, but the loose-leaf system enables articles that become obsolete to be left out, and also provides the way to add new information relative to any subject at any time.

NELSON'S IS THE ONLY PERFECT REFERENCE WORK

Because the Information is Always Up-to-Date, Therefore Dependable

READ THESE LETTERS

From COMMANDER PEARY and PRESIDENT SCHURMAN

Nov. 30, 1909.

Thomas Nelson & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—

In my use of Nelson's Encyclopædia, I consider the loose-leaf system to be a practical and up-to-date method of keeping abreast the times with new facts concerning important matters and events.

The plan of keeping Nelson's Encyclopædia to date is the same as that so successfully used by Stiehler's Hand Atlas which I have found invaluable in my explorations because the Atlas being bound on the loose-leaf plan enables the publishers to always have the maps new and therefore reliable.

Very truly yours,

U. S. N.

Office of the President,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.,
November 26, 1909.

Thomas Nelson & Sons.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of the temporary pages on Turkey, Governor Johnson, the North Pole Discoveries, etc., which you have been good enough to send me for my copy of "Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia." I note with satisfaction that in March you will issue five hundred or more re-edited annual pages for permanent insertion in the encyclopædia in which the foregoing will be included.

I will take this opportunity of saying that I have made constant use of my set of your encyclopædia, and that I find it pre-eminently satisfactory. Three features of the work increasingly impress me. These are—first, the immense range of topics of which it treats; secondly, the accuracy and thoroughness of the articles; and thirdly, the fact that everything is up to date. This latter feature is of the utmost importance as the ordinary encyclopædia so speedily becomes obsolete with the lapse of time. I have more than one costly set in my library which has become almost useless.

With best wishes for the success of your admirable encyclopædia, I remain, Yours very truly,

Each article in Nelson's is clear, concise in treatment and embodies the results of the very latest scholarship and research. For example, the wonderful discoveries of Luther Burbank, the world-wide famous naturalist; the latest information on Aeronautics, Drago Doctrine, Prohibition, Trusts, Corporations, Commerce, Revised Tariff, Municipal Ownership, Banking, Panama Canal, Irrigation, Forestry, Emmanuel Movement, Psychotherapy, Peary's latest discoveries, and hundreds of subjects not to be found in any other Encyclopædia.

Write to-day for the **FREE** loose-leaf portfolio on Nature Study, particulars of the Bureau of Research for special information, facsimile endorsement letters from Scientists and Educators and full information about Nelson's Loose-Leaf Reference System. Our special introductory price and easy payment terms interest all who appreciate a bargain.

☞*N.B.—Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia* has so completely revolutionized encyclopædia-making and *put out of date* the old-fashioned, regularly bound encyclopædias that we are constantly receiving inquiries asking us to make an allowance on old encyclopædias to apply as part payment on *Nelson's Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia.* We have therefore prepared a price list stating the amount allowed as part payment. The price list will be mailed upon request.

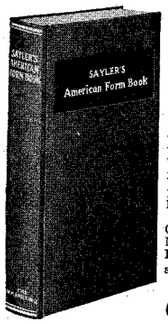
THOMAS NELSON & SONS, DEPT. 78, 37 EAST 18th ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Founded in Edinburgh 1798. **OVER 100 YEARS IN BUSINESS.** ***Established in New York 1854***

The American Standard Bible—Endorsed by Universities, Theological Seminaries and Colleges throughout America—is also published by Thomas Nelson & Sons.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

2 Great Books for Every Man



Sayler's American Form Book

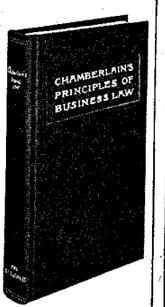
MORE than *one thousand correct legal forms for each state and territory* for transactions carried on by business and professional men every day. Transactions that may save big losses if the forms are improperly drawn. In Sayler's American Form Book you have all the correct business forms as approved by the courts of each state and territory—in one compact volume, prepared by a former Judge of the Common Pleas Court at Cincinnati, John R. Sayler, and edited to date by a prominent lawyer of the Cincinnati Bar, Milton Sayler. Cross index places every subject before you instantly. Here is a list of the forms included :

Contracts	Wills	Partnership Agreements	Leases	Deeds
Mortgages	Bonds	Bills of Exchange	Bills of Sale	Patents
Promissory Notes	Mechanic's Liens	Assignments	Auctions	Power of Attorney

and hundreds of other forms required for the transaction of business affairs. 1 large volume, price $3.50.

Chamberlain's Principles of Business Law

ANSWERS questions that confront you every day. Questions which might involve you in legal difficulties later. All treated tersely and plainly by a master business lawyer and professor in the Western Reserve Law School at Cleveland. Turn to the index and you can put your finger immediately on any subject. 2,000 business questions answered! Among the important subjects treated are :



Agency	Bailments	Carriers	Chattel Mortgages	Commercial Paper
Contracts	Corporations	Real Property	Innkeepers	Landlord and Tenant
Partnership	Personal Property	Real Estate Mortgage	Sales of Property	Suretyship
	Slander and Libel	Trade-marks	Trade-names	

See these books at your dealer's. If he can't show you, send $3.50 for the first, $2.50 for the second, or $5.00 for both. We'll mail them postpaid subject to 10 days' examination and use.

The W. H. Anderson Co.

Law Book Publishers **526 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.**

Married? THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE. By John Cowan, M. D. 400 pages. 100 illustrations. This is the most valuable book on the marriage relation ever issued. Circular giving full information sent free. Address **J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co.,** 57 L Rose Street. New York.

AN ENTIRELY NEW, UP-TO-DATE WORK

IMPURE

What articles are adulterated? Is your butcher complying with the law? How about his meat, his lard, etc.? Are you posted on the pure food laws? How about your milkman? Is your condensed milk all right? What about your vegetables are they "freshened" by chemicals? Sugar and molasses are easily adulterated, are yours? Why not get posted on the law and learn how to protect yourself and family? "The New Encyclopedia of Social Reform" will make you wise on these matters. Price, 12mo, cloth, $7.50.

FOOD

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Excellent in Connection with International Sunday School Lessons for 1910.

The Boy's Life of Christ

By William Byron Forbush

WITH the same vividness and movement that is found in the favorite juvenile biographies of popular heroes the author portrays the heroic Jesus. He is seen playing the games of boys; camping out with the fishermen; sailing the lake in the storm; braving the enmity of the mighty; dying like a soldier for a holy cause. The book is dramatic; made of short sentences, crisp descriptions, plenty of dialog. It approaches the divine Jesus through human greatness.

12mo, Cloth, Ornamental Cover, 320 Pages. $1.25

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Self-Control

and How to Secure it

By PAUL DUBOIS, M. D. Author of "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders."

12mo, Cloth $1.50, net; $1.60, by Mail.

Contents: Thought—The Act—Conscience—Education—Moral Clear-Sightedness—Egoism and Altruism—Meditation—Tolerance—Indulgence—Humility—Moderation—Patience—Courage—Chastity—Sincerity—Kindness—Idealism.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

PARCIMONY IN NUTRITION

By SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE
M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., London.

"He writes vigorously, agreeably and entertainingly. For popular use it will prove a very valuable little book—a good antidote to the absurdities of the many writers who have hurriedly and inadvisedly constructed their own systems of eating and drinking."—**New York Sun.**

"With its dry humor and logical sifting of evidence it will do much good in warning people against dietetic fads."—**San Francisco Chronicle.**

"Well and brilliantly written, it shows how one may please his appetite and still get the proper kind of food and nourishment."—**Chicago News.**

"Instructive all the way through."—**Minneapolis Journal.**

12mo, cloth, 75 cents net; by mail, 81 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23rd Street, New York

BABY'S HEALTH

"THE HEALTH CARE OF THE BABY"

A HANDBOOK FOR MOTHERS

By LOUIS FISCHER, M.D., Riverside Hospital, New York. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents *net;* by mail, 82 cents. Illustrated.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

HOW-TO-KEEP-WELL LIBRARY

MANIKIN CHART OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM

A folded model of the human body, reproduced in the natural colors. Indexed. Price, in cloth covers, $2.50, postpaid.

THE HOME LIFE IN ORDER

By A. T. Schofield, M.D. Dr. Schofield writes not alone of the household and its hygiene, but of the human body as to its organization, functions and needs in the matter of care. 12mo, cloth, 345 pages. $1.50, postpaid.

NUMBER ONE AND HOW TO TAKE CARE OF HIM

By Joseph J. Pope, M.D. Talks on the art of preserving the health, marked by sterling common sense and a mastery of sanitary science. 12mo, cloth, 160 pages, 75 cents.

THE SANITARY QUESTION BOX

By Charles F. Wingate, C.S.E. Problems in regard to health and comfort in the home carefully answered. Cloth. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

ON SELF-CULTURE

By Prof. John Stuart Blackie. Recognized as a classic wherever the English language is spoken. Cloth. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

THE WILL TO BE WELL

By Charles Brodie Patterson. Showing the effect of the mind on many ills real and imaginary. 8vo, cloth, 297 pages. $1.20, postpaid.

THE HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC GYMNASTICS

By Anders Wide, M.D. The latest word on the principles and applications of Swedish gymnastics, massage and orthopedics. Third revised edition. 8vo, cloth, 382 pages, With nearly one hundred half-tone illustrations. Price, $3.00 *net;* postpaid, $3.16.

HOME GYMNASTICS ACCORDING TO THE LING SYSTEM

By Prof. Anders Wide, M.D. This system of gymnastics has been designed on strictly scientific principles, and has been recognized by educators throughout the world as a most valuable and practical one. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents *net;* by mail, 54 cents.

NERVES IN DISORDER, and How to Get Them in Order

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases, and to set forth scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles. 12mo, cloth, 218 pages, $1.50, postpaid.

NERVES IN ORDER

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. The latest contribution to preventive medicine, companion volume to the author's book, "Nerves in Disorder." 12mo, cloth, 305 pages. $1.50, postpaid.

THE FORCE OF MIND

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientfic standpoints. 12mo, cloth, 347 pages. $2.00, postpaid.

PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

By Paul Dubois, M.D. Based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practise in this branch of medical skill. 8vo, cloth, 471 pages. Copious index. $3.00, *net;* by mail, $3.25.

EMERGENCY NOTES

By Glentworth R. Butler, A.M., M.D. How quick wits and deft hands may give aid before the surgeon or physician arrives. A household necessity. 12mo, cloth, 18 original illustrations; over 100 pages. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

SLEEP AND DREAMS

A scientific-popular dissertation from the German of Dr. Friedrich Scholz, Director of the Bremen Insane Asylum. By H. M. Jewett. Together with "The Analogy of Insanity to Sleep and Dreams." By Milo A. Jewett, M.D. Bound together in one volume. 12mo, cloth, 148 pages. Price, 75 cents.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY

By Paul Dubois, M.D. 12mo, cloth, 64 pages. 50 cents, *net;* by mail, 54 cents.

THE ETHICS OF MARRIAGE

By H. S. Pomeroy, M.D. The disclosures made are of a very striking nature. Yet even the most sensitive will find nothing indelicate. 12mo, cloth, 197 pages. Price, $1.00.

THE HEALTH-CARE OF THE BABY

By Louis Fischer, M.D. Feeding, teething, bathing, clothing, accidents, skin diseases, bad habits, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, croup, colic, worms, tonsilitis. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Living Endowment for Northfield Schools

THE growth of the Northfield Seminary and Mount Hermon Boys' School, commonly known as the Northfield Schools, has been phenomenal. Less than a generation ago they were established with about a score of students. To-day the aggregate enrollment during the year is approximately twelve hundred and as many more are refused for lack of accommodations.

There are **three distinguishing characteristics** of the Northfield Schools:—

FIRST They are exclusively for poor, but self-reliant students. Northfield seeks to help those who strive to help themselves.

SECOND The Bible is recognized as an *essential* factor in the education. Its place in the course of study of every student is insisted upon.

THIRD Manual labor at some assigned duty, for girls in domestic science, for boys on the farm or about the shops or buildings, contributes to fostering a democratic spirit and emphasizes the dignity of honest labor.

To meet the growing needs of the Schools, we require a sum *equivalent* to the *income* on two and a half million dollars, or $100,000. There are many who would give us such an endowment if they could; but they are not in a position to give in large sums. These friends may *themselves* become our **LIVING ENDOWMENT** by contributing a sum *equivalent to the income* on the amount they would like to give.

To illustrate: Five dollars a year equals the income on $100 Endowment.
Ten dollars a year equals the income on $200 Endowment.
Twenty-five dollars a year equals the income on $500 Endowment.
One hundred dollars a year equals the income on $2000 Endowment.

In this way thousands of friends could help us by constituting themselves the **LIVING ENDOWMENT** of the Northfield Schools and enter into cooperation with those who are seeking to equip earnest young men and women for efficiency in the Christian community.

We need this year:— 30 Contributions of One thousand dollars.
25 Contributions of Five hundred dollars.
50 Contributions of Two hundred and fifty dollars.
100 Contributions of One hundred dollars.
200 Contributions of Fifty dollars.
300 Contributions of Twenty-five dollars.
500 Contributions of Ten dollars.
1000 Contributions of Five dollars.
7500 Contributions of One dollar.

Will you be one of these donors constituting the Living Endowment of the Northfield Schools?

Donations may be sent to the undersigned.

East Northfield, Mass. **W. R. MOODY**

DICKENS

Original Autographs

We have on hand a limited number of bank checks written and signed by CHARLES DICKENS, the famous novelist. They were drawn upon Messrs. Coutts & Company, the Royal Bankers of London, and have the signature intact. While they last you may have them at $5.00 each.

We give you a written guarantee of their genuineness, and if for any reason you should, after inspection, decide against purchase, your money will be promptly refunded in full through our New York House.

This is a notably low price for Dickens autographs, and their value should materially appreciate, especially in view of the Dickens Centenary Celebrations in February, 1912.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan and other American collectors have paid high prices for Dickens originals.

Write us for ANY LITERARY OR ARTISTIC CURIOS you may be interested in. We can supply almost anything in the way of first editions, original MSS., rare engravings, etc. Special searches made anywhere in Europe.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY **(European Branch)**
Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, England

You Will If you will **Never Forget**

purchase and study our little book, entitled "ASSIMILATIVE MEMORY," embracing the entire world-famous *Loisette Memory System*, price only $2.50, you will quickly perfect your memory so as to avoid all the little slips and big lapses. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Sole Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, N. Y.

But Always Remember

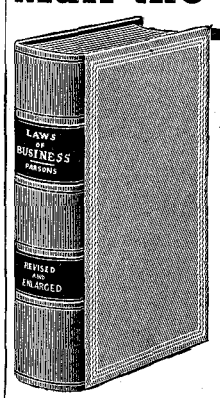
The Prevention of Disease
A Valuable Work for Physicians by Most Eminent Authorities
2 vols., $7.50

Covers thoroughly the history and the principles of prophylaxis.
Preventive operations and medication fully described.
Many prescriptions given for attacking incipient disease.
Hints on diseases of children and women especially valuable.
Prophylaxis in surgery is ably treated by high authorities.

"Every section reveals the stroke of a master hand and a skillful knowledge of the facts."—*Medical World*, Phila.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK

Business Law for the Busy Man
Mail the Coupon for FREE Examination



A complete and authoritative book of business law for all the states and territories of the Union—an encyclopedia of legal knowledge to which the business man or the corporation official can continually refer. It saves the time and annoyance of a lawyer's conference—it saves the expense of a lawyer's fees. You can base your every transaction on **exact** legal knowledge—no matter what your problem, you can get expert legal advice instantly. The success and national reputation of the author as a lawyer stand back of every bit of advice or information you take from his book.

Parsons "Laws of Business"

treats in untechnical, understandable business English of rights and duties under Contracts, Sales, Notes, Agency, Agreement, Consideration, Limitations, Leases, Partnership, Executors, Interest, Insurance, Collections, Bonds, Receipts, Patents, Deeds, Mortgages, Liens, Assignments, Minors, Married Women, Arbitration, Guardians, Wills and much besides.

The book contains also abstracts of **All State Laws** relating to Collection of Debts, Interest, Usury, Deeds, Holidays, Days of Grace, Limitations, Liens, etc. Likewise nearly **300 Approved Forms** for Contracts of all kinds, Assignments, Guaranty, Powers of Attorney, Wills, etc.

The **1910** edition contains up-to-date chapters on Employers' Liability; Powers and Liabilities of Stockholders, Officers and Directors of Corporations; Food and Drug Law; New Trade Mark Law; Bailment; New (1909) Copyright Law, etc. Also a full Glossary of Law Terms.

Simply Mail the Coupon or Write Now

Free Examination **To Business and Professional Men**

Mail the coupon at once and we will send you this work, bound in Law Canvas, for 10 days' free examination. If you then see its importance to **your** business, remit $3.50 as payment in full. If you can get along without it, write us and we will send stamps for its return.

The S. S. Scranton Co.
275-281 Asylum St. **Hartford, Conn.**

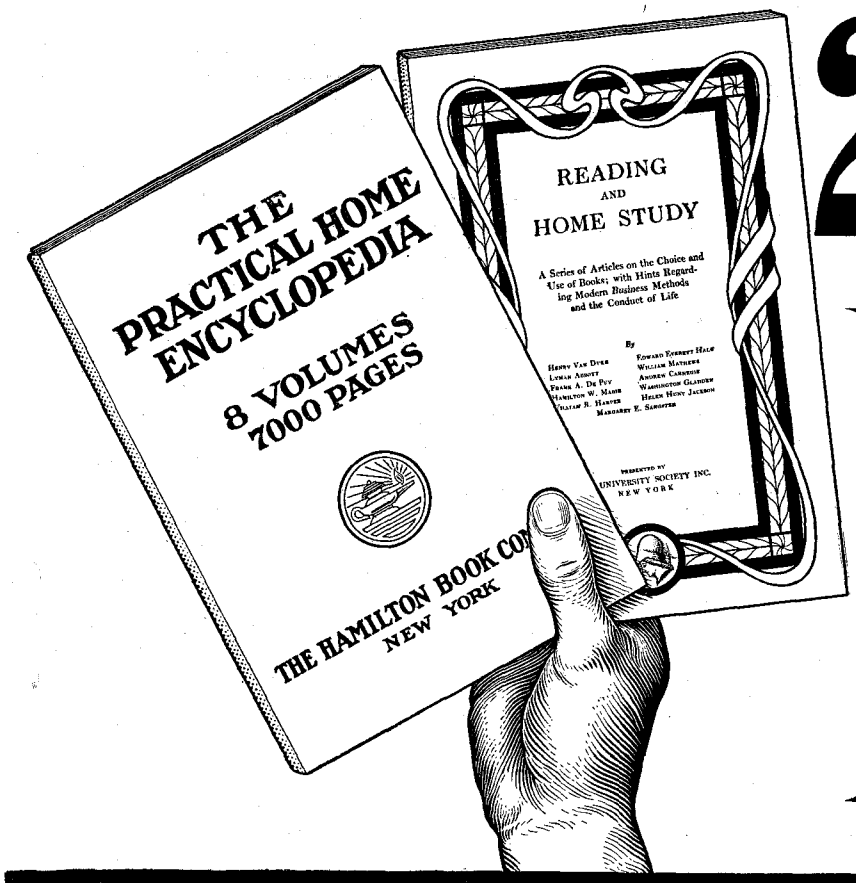
The S. S. Scranton Co., 275 Asylum St. Hartford, Conn.

Please send me without expense or obligation on my part "Parsons Laws of Business." At the end of 10 days, I will remit $3.50 or notify you to send return stamps.

Name .....

Business Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



2 INTERESTING BOOKS FREE

FILL OUT carefully the attached coupon and mail to us at once. We shall send to you in return, **absolutely without cost on your part,** two interesting books, of which we have printed **small editions** for special distribution. Besides beautiful specimen pages of The Practical Home Encyclopedia, they comprise valuable copyrighted articles by such authors as Henry van Dyke, Margaret E. Sangster and Hamilton W. Mabie. With the free books we also send a direct letter giving full information.

A Reference Work Is a Home Essential

A good encyclopedia is a necessary part of the equipment of your home. It is an investment in intelligence; and the more you use it, the greater your profit. The practical value of an encyclopedia will demonstrate itself to you every day of your life. No individual can acquire more than a fraction of the world's knowledge. Nobody can grasp and retain more than a fraction of the information that he needs day by day. An encyclopedia is virtually a vast filing system of material, condensed, arranged and adapted to ready reference. Hitherto encyclopedias have generally been too bulky for busy people and too costly for a modest income; or else they have been cheap in quality as well as in price—mere makeshifts thrown together at random. We are glad to be able to present a broad-gauge work of reference at low cost.

Do YOU Know The Practical Home Encyclopedia?

8 volumes — More than 7,000 pages — Thousands of illustrations — Colored maps with special index features — An atlas of the world — A comprehensive gazetteer — A biographical dictionary — A summary of history — A lexicon of science and the arts

L.D. 1-15-10

The University Society, N. Y.

Kindly send me your two free books, with specimen pages of the Practical Home Encyclopedia and copyrighted articles by Hamilton W. Mabie, Margaret E. Sangster, Henry van Dyke and other well-known writers. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

THE PRACTICAL HOME ENCYCLOPEDIA is a compact, convenient work, especially designed, as its title indicates, for the home and for those everywhere who wish the gist of a matter and wish it ready to their hand. Its editor-in-chief, George J. Hagar, editor of "Harper's Encyclopædia of United States History," and a member of the editorial staff of the "International Cyclopædia," has been assisted by scores of special expert contributors in the various domains of activity and learning. It is the "something different" in reference-books for which you have been looking.

THE PRACTICAL HOME ENCYCLOPEDIA may not only be referred to for immediate information on any specific point, but may also be made the basis of courses of reading in various subjects, thus providing an education at home. It is the most recent encyclopedia in date of issue. It is bound in a handsome dark green cloth that will not easily soil, and that is especially fitted to withstand the constant use to which a work of this kind is subjected. The backs are stamped with a handsome design in gold. Each volume measures about 6¼ by 9¼ inches and is about 1¾ inches thick. The total weight of the entire set is approximately 50 pounds.

Send in the coupon now—to-day—before you forget it

The University Society 44-60 East 23d Street **New York**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres., Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XL., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER, 1030

TOPICS OF THE DAY

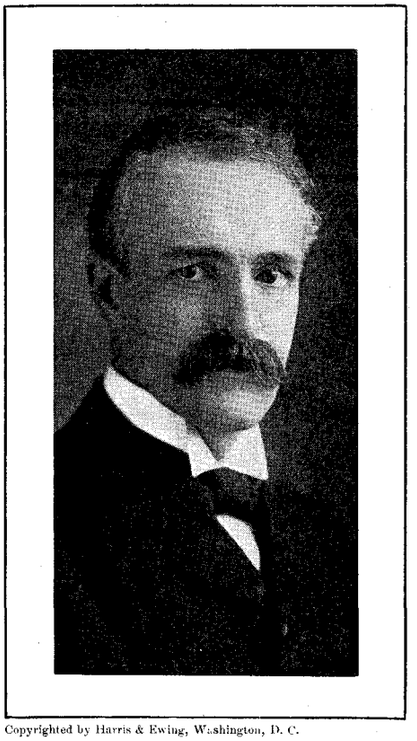
EFFECT OF PINCHOT'S DISMISSAL

THE gravity of the crisis that confronts the Republican party in the President's dismissal of the Chief Forester may be seen in the fact that the very party organs which would prefer peace are predicting trouble. The New York *Press* (Rep.) says in its Washington correspondence that the President's summary act is "sure to lead to many harsh words in Congress, and to much bitterness of feeling throughout the country," in the opinion of the party leaders, and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) not only coincides in this, but reports that "on the subject of a party split" Republicans in Washington "regard the situation as exceedingly serious." And if such words are used in Republican organs, it can easily be imagined what the Independent and Democratic papers say. Here is the chief lieutenant of the Roosevelt campaign of conservation, the "Apollo of the tennis cabinet," the man who could run into President Roosevelt's office or private den almost at will, now not merely out of favor with the Taft Administration, but actually dismissed from office for insubordination. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) sketches the seriousness of this break as follows:

"There are a good many political observers in Washington who regard the affair as the first definite movement in the splitting-up of the Republican party. There is no doubt in Administration circles that the ultra-Roosevelt men have been playing for such a break for a long time, and that now it has come they will take the field at once, with brass bands and banners, charging the President with being recreant to his pledges and an apostate from the Roosevelt policies. It is a case, in Republican politics, of 'after this the deluge.'

"It is evident that the Administration is much concerned over the matter, but there are friends of the President who are saying to-night that the effect will not be so bad after all. They point to the fact that the charge that Mr. Taft is failing to support the Roosevelt policies can hardly stand in view of the message he sent to Congress to-day, which clearly went farther in its demand for corporation control than anything Mr. Roosevelt ever proposed. If now, they say, the President comes with a conservation message relatively as strong as to-day's, and goes ahead steadily to carry his recommendations through, he will be in position to defy all his ultra-Roosevelt accusers and let the results he has accomplished answer the charges.

"That may serve the purpose as far as the main body of the Republican party is concerned. But there is bound to be a considerable element from the insurgent country that will go with Mr. Pinchot. It is not easy to see now how this element can ever get back into the party, and the prospect seems rather to be for a split that will make an effort to show itself in force at the National Convention in 1912, and, failing that, will drift into the Democratic party."



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

The correspondent of the New York *American* goes still further and claims to know that Pinchot and Roosevelt have been in constant correspondence during the controversy over Ballinger, and that the Forester's conduct has been advised by the hunter in Africa. We read:

"The figure of Theodore Roosevelt looms up directly behind Gifford Pinchot. The two are firm and fast friends. Pinchot stands for the one concrete accomplishment of the Roosevelt Administration—conservation of the national reserves. Roosevelt brought forward this issue, and stood Pinchot up as its exponent under his direction. The Pinchot methods are the Roosevelt methods, and it was the refusal of Secretary Ballinger to follow the methods of the last Administration which first caused the break now known as the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

"Lined up behind Pinchot now are all the Roosevelt old guard. Pinchot and Roosevelt have been in constant correspondence since the latter left the country. *The American* correspondent has information that Roosevelt has advised Pinchot throughout his controversy with the Secretary of the Interior, and there are not lacking evidences to-night that the dismissal of Pinchot, however dictated by circumstances, will be accepted by Roosevelt and his friends as a direct slap at him. . . . . .

"Pinchot was the last shining light of the Roosevelt Administration in the Administration of Taft. Now he is gone and the Roosevelt Administration is but a memory.

"It is hardly strange, therefore, that among the Pinchot adherents his dismissal is regarded as as much a reflection on Roosevelt as it is a blow at Pinchot. Pinchot's position would be stronger had he not made his dismissal inevitable by the letter that he caused to be read in the Senate yesterday, which violated an

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label: subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

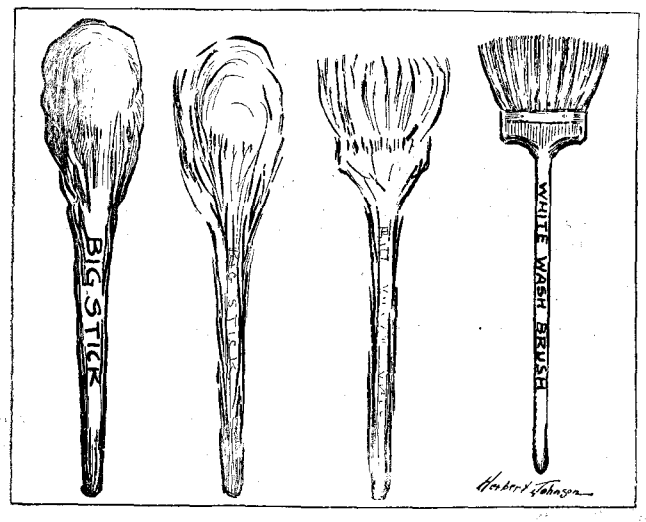
Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

executive order against the dissemination of information by subordinates, and reflected upon the President's official vindication of Ballinger in the matter of the Glavis charges.

"But the Pinchot men are charging to-night that Pinchot was slated to go anyhow and he forced the issue.

"Among the Pinchot men in Washington there is rejoicing; among the Administration men gloom. Roosevelt will be back in June, by which time the investigation of Ballinger will be fully under way. Pinchot's friends say he will now have a free hand,



A ONE YEAR'S EVOLUTION.
—Johnson, in *Collier's Weekly*.

that he can do many things to bring out all the facts that would have been impossible had he remained in office.

"Rumors were renewed that there is a growing coolness between Taft and Roosevelt, that they were not the best of friends when the former President left for Africa.

"It is being told openly how Roosevelt desired, as the only favor at the hands of Taft, the retention in the Cabinet of James R. Garfield, the Secretary of the Interior, who worked in harmony with Pinchot, and whose supplanting by Mr. Ballinger led to the row which resulted to-night in Pinchot's dismissal.

"There is a feeling that big politics is in the air, and that it will only be necessary to convince Colonel Roosevelt that this is a blow at his prestige to bring him raging into the fight.

"Those who are looking for war see in the action of the House to-day in overthrowing Cannon and depriving him of the right to name the House investigators of Ballinger, reserving that right for the House itself, an indication of what is to come.

"Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, the immediate chief of Pinchot, was entrusted with the task of dismissing Pinchot and his two associates, and he did it in the fewest words possible. Now there is a rumor that Mr. Wilson himself is dissatisfied with the manner with which Pinchot has been treated, and that he will resign from the Cabinet within a short time. . . . . .

"It will be seen, putting all these things together, . . . that the President is riding on a sea of trouble, with a Congressional election not twelve months off and his Administration not a year old yet."

The removal of the Forester was due to a letter which he wrote to Senator Dolliver last week, to be read in the Senate, justifying the action of two of his subordinates who have been supplying the press with material for attacks on the Secretary of the Interior. In doing this, Mr. Pinchot argued, Messrs. Price and Shaw "broke no law and at worst were guilty only of the violation of official propriety." He said, in their defense:

"Messrs. Price and Shaw were confronted by an extraordinary situation. Information had come to them which convinced them that the public interests in a matter within the line of their official duties were in grave danger at the hands of fraudulent claimants to these coal lands.

"Action through the usual official channels, and finally even an appeal to the President, had resulted (because of what I believe to have been a mistaken impression of the facts) in eliminating from the Government service in the person of Glavis the most vigorous defender of the people's interests. Furthermore, the refusal of the Secretary of the Interior to assume responsibility in the cases had left their conduct wholly in the hands of subordinates, each of whom was apparently committed in favor of patenting these claims.

"Finally, from the report as a whole, it is abundantly evident that the action of Price and Shaw was taken with the single object of protecting the property of the people of the United States. It is clear not only that they acted from a high and unselfish sense of public duty, but that they deliberately chose to risk their official position rather than permit what they believed to be the wrongful loss of public property.

"You asked me what recommendation I would make to Secretary Wilson as to Price and Shaw. Without hesitation I shall take the position that their action violated a rule of propriety as between the Departments. It deserved a reprimand and has received one. But I shall recommend, likewise without hesitation, that no further action in their case be required."

The President, however, failed to view the matter in this light way. As the case of the two subordinates was still under consideration by him, he took the Forester's public estimate of their merits and punishment as highly improper, and as an affront to his office as President. Further, Mr. Pinchot had referred to Glavis, recently dismissed by the President, as "the most vigorous defender of the people's interests," which was hardly complimentary to the man who dismissed him, and who was elected to be himself chief defender of those interests; and, finally, the Forester's letter was a direct defiance of a recent order forbidding just such communications. So the President says in his letter to Mr. Pinchot, separating him from his office:

"Your letter was in effect an improper appeal to Congress and the public to excuse in advance the guilt of your subordinates before I could act, and against my decision in the Glavis case before the whole evidence on which that was based could be considered.

"I should be glad to regard what has happened only as a personal reflection, so that I could pass it over and take no official cognizance of it. But other and higher considerations must govern me. When the people of the United States elected me as President they placed me in an office of the highest dignity and charged me with the duty of maintaining that dignity and proper respect for the office on the part of my subordinates. Moreover, if I were to pass over this matter in silence it would be most demoralizing to the discipline of the executive branch of the Government.

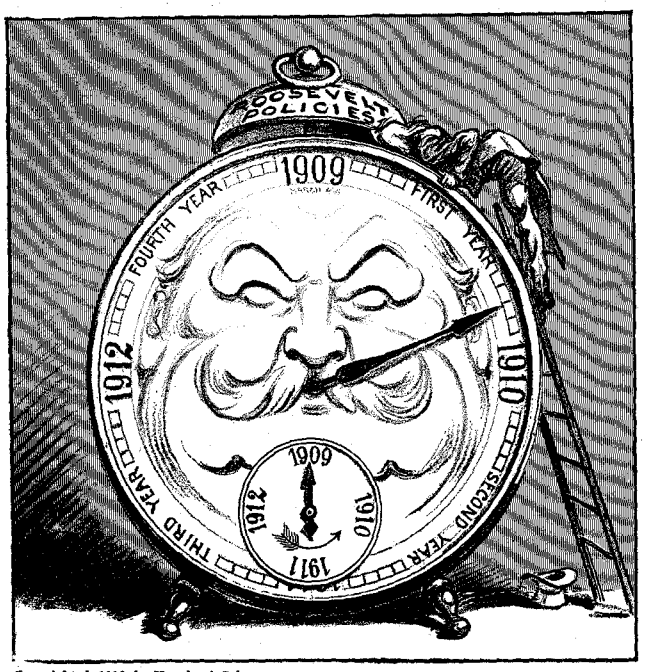
"By your own conduct you have destroyed your usefulness as a helpful subordinate of the Government, and it therefore now becomes my duty to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to remove you from your office as the Forester."

YANK THE BOODLE—OR THE SPIRIT OF 1909-10.
—Grue in the Des Moines *News*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MR. TAFT'S PLAN TO CONTROL TRUSTS AND RAILROADS

PRESS comment on the President's special message of last week centers chiefly on two points, his recommendation for the establishment of a United States Court of Commerce, and his advocacy of Federal incorporation for industrial companies doing an interstate business. In addition to the creation of a commerce court, which would supplement and facilitate the work of the Interstate Commerce Commision, the President recommends the extension of the Commission's own powers in several directions. He would authorize the Commission to delay the enforcement of increased railroad rates, and to forbid the increases if on investigation they are found unreasonable; he would also give to that body control over new capital issues, and would forbid railroads to acquire stock in competing roads. On the other hand, he would legalize freight pooling by railroads, this pooling to be subject to the control of the Commission. In contrast to these changes recommended in the Interstate Commerce Law is his treatment of the Sherman Antitrust Law, which the President now decides needs no amendment.



Copyrighted, 1910, by Keppler & Schwarzmann.

THE FALSE ALARM.

Set for March 4, 1909, and it hasn't gone off yet.

—From *Puck*.

The general trend of the President's recommendations is variously interpreted. "Without a sting so far as railroads and other corporations are concerned," is the verdict of the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, who reports that "on the whole the message is satisfactory to all representatives of the interests in the capital." His proposals, according to the New York *Herald* (Ind.), are "such as would tend to prevent abuses and not injure legitimate business." The same paper adds: "That this impression obtained in business and railway circles is indicated by the improvement in the value of securities that followed publication of the message." At the same time the New York *World's* editorial page declares the message to be "radical to the core" with "the radicalism of constructive statesmanship"; the New York *Journal of Commerce* declares some of his suggestions for railroad regulation to be "radical in substance"; and a symposium of editorial opinions gathered by the Chicago *Record-Herald* shows that the message is well received even in such "insurgent" States as Iowa, Kansas, and Wisconsin. Thus William Allen White's *Gazette* (Rep.), of Emporia, Kan., remarks:

"There can be no doubt that the effect of the President's message to-day will be soothing upon the insurgent West. Four years ago Senator La Follette in the United States Senate offered a series of amendments to the Hepburn Bill then pending. These amendments were considered visionary and radical. They went further than Roosevelt was at that time willing to go. But to-day in his message President Taft has embodied practically every one of the La Follette amendments in his recommendations for Congressional enactment."

The Leavenworth, Kan., *Times* (Rep.) hails the message as "one of the ablest papers ever submitted to Congress by an American Executive," and the Iowa City *Republican* (Rep.) finds in it "an earnest effort to complete what Roosevelt started out to accomplish." In Minnesota the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Rep.) is certain that "approval will outweigh criticism."

Turning to specific features of the message we find scattering objections to the proposed commerce court from both the railroads and the public, altho the general chorus of comment is overwhelmingly favorable. In recommending this reform the President points out that under the present method of appealing to various courts from the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, "not only does delay result in the enforcement of the order, but great uncertainty is caused by contrariety of decision." He therefore recommends—

"the establishment of a court of the United States composed of five judges designated for such purpose from among the Circuit Court judges of the United States, to be known as the 'United States Court of Commerce,' which court shall be clothed with exclusive original jurisdiction over the following classes of cases:

"1. All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty, or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

"2. All cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend any order or requirement of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"3. All such cases as under Section 3 of the act of February 19, 1903, known as the 'Elkins Act,' are authorized to be maintained in a Circuit Court of the United States.

"4. All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of Section 20 or Section 23 of the Interstate Commerce Law are authorized to be maintained in a Circuit Court of the United States."

The only appeal from the Commerce Court would be to the United States Supreme Court.

Railway opposition to the proposed court, according to the

BEATS STOVAINE TO A FRAZZLE.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), is based on the ground that "it would be a magnified Interstate Commerce Commission, and that its rulings would not conform necessarily to the precedents which have been established here and there throughout the country in connection with railway cases." Opposition to the idea among the radicals and reformers is based on the fear that "such a court, if organized on a short-term basis, would be subject to constant pressure from the most powerful interests in the country, while, if appointed for life, would possibly be definitely fixt at the outset in its point of view as to railway matters by the appointment of conservative men who would always incline to the side of the roads."

Among the papers which enthusiastically indorse this recommendation of the President's are the New York *American* (Ind.), *Tribune* (Rep.), *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), and *Evening Mail* (Rep.). Says *The Mail*:

"Throughout his public career Mr. Taft has campaigned steadily against 'the law's delay,' that Pandora's box of evils. It is the law's delay he would end by the creation of a special court to try interstate commerce cases, and the argument for it is the same good argument that led to the recent creation of the special Customs Court. As the Interstate Commerce Commission has declared, the success of the Hepburn Act has been jeopardized by the facility with which the railroads secure temporary injunctions and the tardiness with which the courts reach a final issue."

More criticism, apparently, is directed against the President's advocacy of a Federal incorporation act, a proposal which arouses the champions of States rights. After giving his reasons for thinking that no amendment to the Antitrust Law is necessary—the chief of these reasons being that certain bewildering features of that law have now been illuminated and defined by a series of decisions of the Supreme Court—he describes his plan for Federal incorporation as follows:

"I . . . recommend the enactment by Congress of a general law providing for the formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations, protecting them from undue interference by the States and regulating their activities, so as to prevent the recurrence, under national auspices, of those abuses which have arisen under State control. Such a law should provide for the issue of stock of such corporations to an amount equal only to the cash paid in on the stock; and if the stock be issued for property, then at a fair valuation, ascertained under approval and supervision of Federal authority, and after a full and complete disclosure of all the facts pertaining to the value of such property and the interest therein of the persons to whom it is proposed to issue stock in payment of such property. It should subject the real and personal property only of such corporations to the same taxation as is imposed by the States within which it may be situated upon other similar property located therein, and it should require such corporations to file full and complete reports of their operations with the Department of Commerce and Labor at regular intervals. Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons upon approval by the proper Federal authority), thus avoiding the creation, under national auspices, of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different States, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

"If the prohibition of the Antitrust Act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced, it is essential that the National Government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different States of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different States.

"To the suggestion that this proposal of Federal incorporations for industrial combinations is intended to furnish them a refuge in which to continue industrial abuses under Federal protection, it should be said that the measure contemplated does not repeal the Sherman Antitrust Law and is not to be framed so as to permit the doing of the wrongs which it is the purpose of that law to prevent, but only to foster a continuance and advance of the highest industrial efficiency without permitting industrial abuses."

"It is quite certain," thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "that Congress will not take any action on this subject until the Supreme Court shall have delivered its opinion upon the trust cases now before it"; and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks that public opinion in regard to a national incorporation law will be slow in forming.

TAKING THE PATRONAGE CLUB TO THE INSURGENTS

THE picture of President Taft threatening to drive the Republican "insurgents" back into line with the club of Federal patronage has evoked a deprecating and admonishing chorus from the press. "The Patronage Club would scarcely be an improvement, Mr. President, on the Big Stick," protests the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which thinks that "the business of coercing members of Congress is one of My Policies which Mr. Taft had better let alone." Such a method of expressing his disapproval of the insurgents' tactics, says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), would be "stark political folly," while the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) characterizes the news as "lamentable if it is not erroneous."

The occasion of these and many similar comments was the announcement in Washington dispatches of last week that the President had been drawn into the fray between the "regulars" and the "insurgents" of his party. The latter, it is said, number thirty-four—twenty-seven in the House and seven in the Senate. They are chiefly those who last spring and summer opposed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill as not being an honest fulfilment of party pledges. The present session began with the general understanding that the President would to all intents and purposes ignore the existence of a family quarrel and seek to do business alike with the conservatives and with the progressives on the common ground of their Republicanism. According to Mr. J. C. O'Laughlin, who records political history at Washington for the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), this is what happened—

"When the present session of Congress began the President put this policy in force. He consulted with Senator Cummins and several others in reference to the amendments he proposed to make to the Interstate Commerce Law. These men did not consider that he had gone far enough in his recommendations. He discust other propositions with the insurgents, but found, in nearly every case, that he could not count upon their support.

"This situation has been taken advantage of by Senator Aldrich and the other stand-pat leaders in the Senate and by Speaker Cannon and his satellites in the House. They have come to realize that, in the interest of their continuance in power, they must work with the President. This means that they will give him the principles of legislation for which he has contended.

"The hands of these leaders have been further strengthened and the positon of the insurgents weakened by the reports that the insurgents were attacking Mr. Taft. Instances have been cited where the newspapers controlled by these men have been used to discredit the President."

One of the insurgents, Congressman Miller, of Minnesota, quotes the Postmaster-General as saying to him in regard to a Post-office appointment in which Mr. Miller is interested:

"Mr. Cannon and his friends have brought the strongest kind of pressure to bear to the end that the insurgents shall be ignored in the matter of patronage.

"The Administration has not decided what it will do, but in the mean time we are not acting upon the recommendations made by any insurgent members of the House."

Speaker Cannon is quoted in a recent dispatch as assuring the newspaper men that "I am not trying to run the President's end of this business," and that, moreover, "he is doing pretty well himself, thank you." President Taft's only published comment on the rumored situation is the following statement which he is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

said to have made to Victor Rosewater, Republican national committeeman for Nebraska:

"I want you to help correct the reports that are being circulated to the effect that I am using the Patronage Club to whip so-called insurgents into line. There is a well-founded custom that has become almost a rule that in making certain appointments, such as to post-offices, the President should act on recommendation of the member of Congress in whose district they lie, if represented by a member of the same political party.

"This obligation resting on the President, however, is reciprocal. The Republican Congressman is under a similar obligation to support Administration measures recommended by the President to carry out platform pledges on which both of us were elected. I have not turned down recommendations of insurgent Congressmen, but am simply preserving the *statu quo* to impress them with their obligation."

Representative Norris (Rep.), a Nebraskan insurgent, retorts:

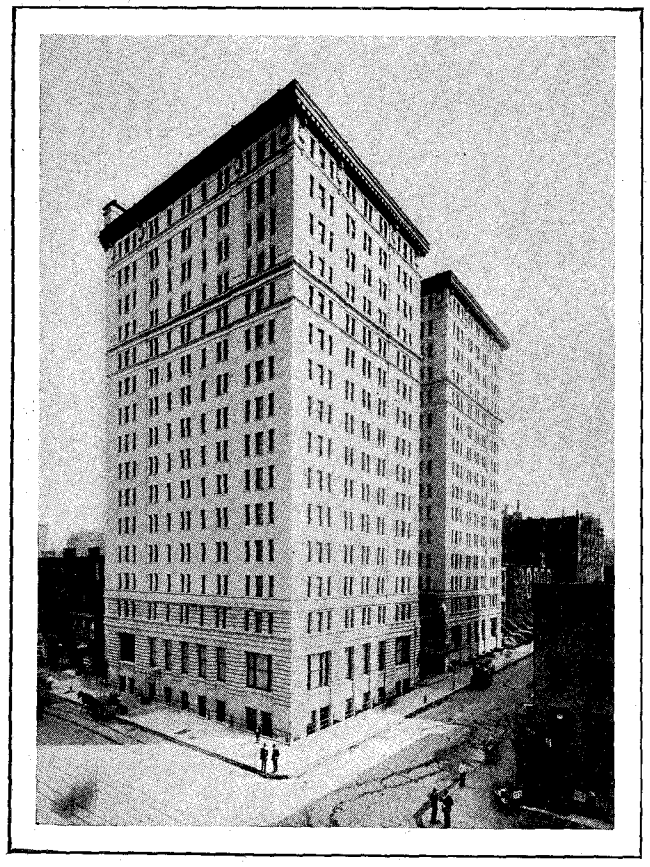
"The fight of the insurgents in the House will continue against Speaker Cannon and the House rules, which he personifies. We will not, however, oppose any policy of the President so long as it is Republican doctrine."

To discriminate between those who will support certain measures and those who may be opposed to them, comments the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), "is equivalent to using the executive power of appointment, one of the highest of official trusts, as an instrument of bribery or coercion."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.), however, regards the Patronage Club as a legitimate weapon, and argues as follows:

"The 'insurgents' are shocked and surprized that practical methods should be used against them. They are invoking the Biblical argument that the President should turn the other cheek. But what sensible person ever expected the President to give the loaves and fishes to his opponents? Why should he? . . . . . .

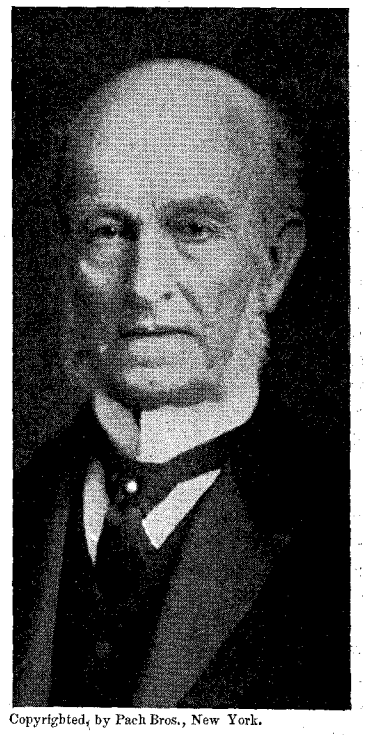
"The President is expected to appoint capable men to the offices within his control. There are many capable men available for each place. Selection, therefore, becomes a matter of Presidential discretion. It is only natural, therefore, for the President to help the men who help him. His right to reward his supporters and deny comfort to his opponents can not be questioned."



"THE POOR MAN'S WALDORF."
One of the three Mills Hotels in New York where a poor man can obtain meals and lodging at very moderate prices.

THE BUILDER OF THE "MILLS HOTELS"

"A MAN of millions and morals" was the late D. O. Mills, according to a San Francisco paper, published in the region where he made his fortune, and his great wealth must be regarded as of less account than two facts which went with it, asserts the Brooklyn *Eagle*—"it was acquired honestly and without injustice or injury to any, as well as by a foresight which amounted to genius"; and it was used for the "systematic amelioration of human conditions." A "forty-niner" who made a fortune by doing business with the gold-seekers instead of digging for it, he was one of the last of the group of eminent men so closely associated with the development of the Pacific Coast, including Crocker, Hearst, Huntington, and Fair. In 1880 the California merchant and banker transferred his business headquarters to New York and erected the Mills Building on Broad Street, one of the ten-story sky-scrapers of its day, "a wonder of the age," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; "people from all over the country rushed to see it, and foreign visitors were notably impressed with its dizzy summit." A financier of unquestioned integrity and a practical philanthropist, the New York *Times* calls him a "successful man of the old-fashioned type," who by his career, his qualities, his benefactions, and his high character "won and preserved the respect, the esteem, and the gratitude of the communities in which his life was spent." From his estate at Millbrae, near San Francisco, for months after the great fire and earthquake the poor families in the stricken city received free milk. Among the many eulogistic editorials called forth by his death we quote the following from the San Francisco *Chronicle*:



Copyrighted, by Pach Bros., New York.

DARIUS OGDEN MILLS,
A man whose millions, even according to the press of the State in which he acquired them, were won without injury to any one.

"Mr. Mills was honored by those who knew him best, and trusted even by those who knew him least. The corner-stone of his nature was integrity. In his home, business office, and in public he was the same honest, wise, just, and sagacious man and counselor—the best type his class presented. It will be remembered that in getting riches he never wronged his fellow man, and no one points a scornful finger at his ways of accumulation. The practical nature of the man showed in his philanthropy. He believed in helping those who could help themselves.

"Mr. Mills was a man of whom we shall not often see the like. He set a fine example in business and society and in his work for others."

Mr. Mills's "greatest and permanent fame" will rest, however, states the Philadelphia *Press*, voicing newspaper opinion throughout the country, "on his unique and enlightened charity in establishing in New York City three large hotels where respectable men can obtain meals and lodgings at very moderate prices." The New York *Globe* commends him for recognizing that the philanthropic impulse "should be guided and directed by business principles," for laying hold of the "basic idea that excellent things could be made to pay their own way—that a 4-per-cent. return on capital was compatible with doing a vast amount of good." Mr. Mills believed that he could furnish meals at 15 cents and rooms

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

at 20 cents better than those found in the ordinary Bowery lodging-house, and with surroundings so agreeable that the lodgers would be able to preserve their self-respect. To quote from the Springfield *Republican's* account of these hostelries:

"Hotel No. 1 was on Bleecker Street, and No. 2 on Rivington. These two housed some 2,100 men nightly, and proved so successful that No. 3 was built at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The opening of No. 3 was in the latter part of 1907. The two first hotels are now a dozen years old. Nos. 1 and 2 cost $1,300,000. The rooms were only 7½ feet by 6 feet in size; bell boys and many of the frills found in ordinary hotels were dispensed with; purchases were made on a large scale; and waste was cut off wherever found. In this way the low prices were maintained, and at the same time the investment paid profits, as expected. The buildings were a vast improvement on the tenements they replaced; and the rooms and service were clean, if somewhat plain.

"One of the chief features of Hotel No. 3 is an arrangement whereby a person can go to the laundry, wash his clothes, dry them, and iron them. Above the main floor, which is used for the offices, reading-rooms, and library, are 14 stories, consisting of 1,875 rooms. About 100 of these are 8 by 8 feet and rent for 40 cents a night, while the remainder are 8 by 6 feet and rent for 30 cents. Every room is furnished with a single iron bed, rug, dresser, and chair, and is lighted by electricity and heated by steam."

MOVE ON!
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

THE INCOME TAX UNDER THE HUGHES MICROSCOPE

AN expression of pleased surprize seemed to steal over the editorial pages of the papers opposed to the income-tax amendment to the Constitution as they discovered in Governor Hughes's message to the legislature last week that he had found a flaw in it. Wall Street is popularly supposed to be the center of opposition to this tax, and *The Wall Street Journal* cries out that the Governor "has placed a shot between wind and water!" His argument "is as unanswerable as twelve o'clock noon," exclaims the New York *Sun*, which has long been looking for such an argument, and the New York *Evening Post* declares that "Governor Hughes has almost certainly given it a death-blow." Here is the proposed amendment, with the words in italics which Governor Hughes has found improper:

"Article XVI. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, *from whatever source derived*, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

The objection to these four words lies in the fact that they would permit the National Government to tax incomes derived from State and city bonds, thus infringing State rights. The Governor explains his disapproval as follows:

"I am in favor of conferring upon the Federal Government the power to lay and collect an income tax without apportionment among the States according to population. I believe that this power should be held by the Federal Government so as properly to equip it with the means of meeting national exigencies.

"But the power to tax incomes should not be granted in such terms as to subject to Federal taxation the incomes derived from bonds issued by the State itself, or those issued by municipal governments organized under the State's authority. To place the borrowing capacity of the State and of its governmental agencies at the mercy of the Federal taxing power would be an impairment of the essential rights of the State, which, as its officers, we are bound to defend.

"In order that a market may be provided for State bonds, and for municipal bonds, and that thus means may be afforded for State and local administration, such securities from time to time are excepted from taxation. In this way lower rates of interest are paid than otherwise would be possible. To permit such securities to be the subject of Federal taxation is to place such limitations upon the borrowing power of the State as to make the performance of the functions of local government a matter of Federal grace."

Governors of other States were immediately consulted by wire by the New York *Times*, *World*, and other papers, to find what they thought of the Hughes view, and several declare that they agree with him. "I would stand with Governor Hughes," says Governor Vessey (Rep.), of South Dakota, and so says Governor Burke (Dem.), of North Dakota. Governor Hadley (Rep.), of Missouri, however, takes an opposite view, saying:

"While I think there is room for reasonable difference of opinion as to the advisability of adopting the income-tax amendment, the objection urged by Governor Hughes does not impress me as being a substantial or effective one. If it is advisable upon broad grounds of public policy for the National Government to subject incomes to taxation, it impresses me as a narrow or technical objection to oppose this amendment for the reason that it does not provide for an exemption of that portion of one's income derived from interest upon State or municipal bonds."

Governor Harmon (Dem.), of Ohio, remarks similarly:

"I have no fear that Congress, being elected by the people of the States, would ever pass a law that would cripple or destroy their States. If it should attempt this, its members would soon fill political graves with their law tucked in behind them. The risk of abuse of the power is entirely too remote and slender to compare with that of leaving in doubt the power of Congress to tax incomes in emergencies like the Civil War."

Governor Gilchrist (Dem.), of Florida, makes a like argument, and Senator Brown (Rep.), of Nebraska, who fathered the amendment in the Senate, observes:

"I am sure I can not see why, if we are to make the taxing of incomes constitutional, we should not tax all incomes regardless of source. It is just as much income if it is derived from National, State, or municipal securities as it is if derived from railway dividends, interest on corporation bonds of any sort, industrial stock dividends, or the profits of ordinary mercantile business."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) argues that the burden that would fall on State bonds would be negligible, and it thinks the Governor is assailing a great cause for a slight reason. His objection "is technical and trivial," thinks the New York *American*, and he is placing a "quibble" in the way of "a tremendous effort of the nation to relieve the weak and the overladen poor, and to adjust the burdens of taxation with some regard to the strength of the shoulders that are to bear it." The Socialist *Call* suspects a sinister and subterranean connection between the Governor and the "business interests" against the working class. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks this blow may kill the measure and it predicts that the Republican party will be held responsible for the demise.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

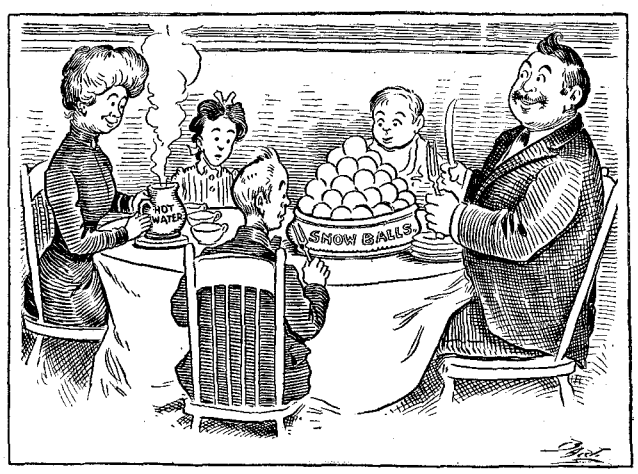
A YEAR OF RECOVERY

THE various reviews of the past year in the United States reveal many angles from which its events may be surveyed. In view of its seventy-eight lynchings, and of the fact that it was marked by astounding revelations of an organized "white-slave" traffic, it has been discust as a year of crime. On the other hand, its magnificent total of public donations and bequests mark it as a year of splendid generosity, its benefactions, which were about double those of the preceding twelve months, amounting to $150,000,000. Or from a temperance view-point we may note that during 1909 the consumption of beer decreased to the extent of 2,444,185 barrels, and may weigh this fact against the assertion of *Mida's Criterion* that "signs of a recession of the prohibition wave are becoming more and more convincing." But of greatest importance to the general public, perhaps, is the fact that it was a year of financial and industrial recovery. Thus we find such authorities as *Bradstreet's* (New York), *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), *Dun's Review* (New York), and *The American Banker* (New York), emphasizing the speed and thoroughness with which the country has shaken off the lethargy which followed the panic of two years ago. The story of 1909, says *The American Banker*, "demonstrates most clearly the enormous vigor which impels the nation to the front." It is a record of recovery and readjustment, asserts the New York *Globe*, "which in many respects has no parallel."

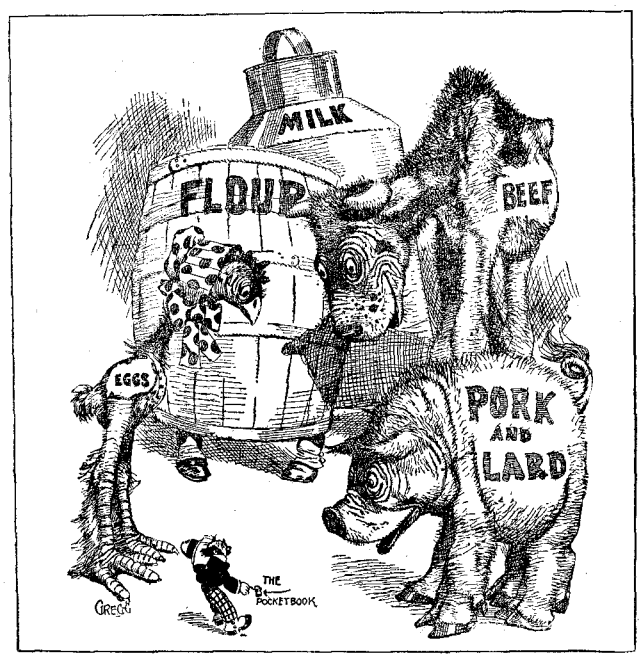
The year witnessed the re-employment of much idle capital as well as much idle labor. "Altho it will probably not be classed as a boom year," remarks *Bradstreet's*, "it saw many records of financial and industrial achievements exceeded." The foreign commerce of the United States during 1909, according to the New York *Financier*, "exceeded in value that of any earlier year with the single exception of 1907," while the imports alone "were larger than in any previous year." The crops, as a whole, were abundant but not record-breaking, altho the prevailing high prices placed the aggregate returns to the farmer at points never before reached. The Government balance-sheet also made a much more satisfactory showing at the close of 1909 than it made a year ago. The stream of immigration has resumed its normal flow, and the New-Year's estimate of the Census Bureau places the country's total continental population at 87,684,000. The year's new securities, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, amount to $1,681,620,680, an increase of more than $258,000,000 over 1908. Of the grand total the railroads were responsible for $1,015,207,280. The year's commercial failures, as compiled by *Dun's Review*, numbered 12,807—3,203 less than in 1908, and involving more than $69,000,000 less in liabilities. A taste of bitter in prosperity's cup, however, is supplied by the greatly increased cost of living, a fact which is testified to by a swelling volume of protest from all sections. Says the Springfield *Republican*:

"Commodity prices are now again so high as to press heavily upon the economy of the people. They can not go higher without forcing a most troublesome and disturbing wage- and salary-increase movement, and against their going higher is the fact that imports are now pouring into the country in unprecedented volume, tending to turn the balance of trade against us; and the further fact that new gold production is meeting a check by that very increase in costs of production which it has brought upon other industry. We may thus rather confidently look forward not to a 'boom' year in the ordinary acceptance of that term, but to a year of moderate and well-distributed speculation and of great business volume keeping everybody actively employed and transacted on a limited margin of profit."

The Textile World Record (Boston) reports that the revival of business in 1909 is reflected in the increased number of new textile mills, "which number 289 for this year, as compared with 222



WHEN THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE HAVE ELIMINATED EVERYTHING HIGH IN PRICE THE MENU WILL BE MEAGER. —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



THE CONSUMER'S NIGHTMARE —Gregg in the New York *American*.

SPEAK UP, BOY, WHERE DOES YOUR FATHER LIVE? —Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

OUR MONEY OR OUR LIFE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for 1908." "Every branch of the textile industry, cotton, woolen, knitting, and silk," the same publication adds, "shows an increase." Of the situation in cotton *The Manufacturers' Record* tells us—

"There has been depression in the cotton-goods trade, but, on the other hand, there has been great prosperity to the cotton-growers, for they have been getting for this year's crop a higher price than they have received in the last twenty-five years. During the great boom a few years ago, when cotton went to even higher figures than have prevailed this fall, it was late in the season, when the farmer had but little cotton on hand. The grower got but little benefit out of the advance. This time the farmer has reaped the profit."

Writing of the iron and steel trade, which as a basic industry is regarded as the barometer of business in general, B. S. Stephenson says in *The Iron Trade Review:*

"How complete has been the recovery is evidenced by the heavy production of October, when corporation plants established 141 new records, including pig iron, ingots, and other varied lines of finished products, and the output of many independent iron, ore, and steel plants was similarly large. Earnings of the corporation, always an important gage to conditions in the trade, declined during the first quarter only to show enormous increases for the second and third. The industry enters the new year with the expectation that it will have a place among the relatively few years of record activity and prosperity, and all indications point that way."

Another index to the general well-being of the country is found in the condition of the railroads, which report gross earnings for the last half of 1909 surpassing the receipts for any other six months in railroad history. Says *The Railway World* (Philadelphia):

"The gross earnings for this period reached the large sum of $1,420,994,000. The net earnings, however, did not show such a gratifying increase owing to the uniformly and continued high cost of operation and of material. Taxes during the year increased materially, the railroads of the country paying into the treasuries of the States a total of $92,000,000. . . . . .

"Railway construction, which in round numbers amounted to 3,700 miles, was the smallest in a decade, with the single exception of the preceding year. As apportioned by States, Texas led with over 650 miles, Nevada came second with 300, and California third with nearly 250.

"The actual number of cars supplied the railroads during the year did not greatly exceed 96,000, while the number of locomotives was under 3,000. Altho these deliveries exceeded those for the preceding year, they were far below those for any other recent year. Orders, however, that have so far been placed for 1910 delivery indicate that the present year should prove one of great activity in the railway-supply business, as the cars already ordered number nearly 200,000 and the total number of locomotives are nearly 500 in excess of the entire 1909 deliveries."

The year's special favors seem to have been bestowed upon the farmers and the stock-raisers. According to *The Farmers' and Drovers' Journal* (Chicago), 1909 was a year of short production and high prices in live stock. The value of live stock handled in the Union Stock-Yards of Chicago, we are told, amounted to $316,754,000, a sum more than $9,000,000 in excess of the 1908 valuation. Yet the actual number of animals received at the stock-yards showed a decrease of 1,544,997. During the year "the highest average prices on record were established for native beef cattle, Western range cattle, and lambs."

The year's vast grain speculations, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, indicate that the country is on a home-consumption basis:

"Speculative deals of vast proportions, with gradual changing market conditions, marked the year 1909 as one of the most memorable in the history of the grain trade. Multiplying evidences that in many respects this country is on a home-consumption basis were borne out by the course of prices, which averaged high for all commodities, and, in several instances, touched the highest levels reached in a quarter of a century."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHO put the muck rake in the sugar bowl?—*Detroit Free Press.*

IT appears now that the world gave Dr. Cook too much latitude.—*Chicago Tribune.*

1910 is certain to be a notable year. In it he will come back to the United States.—*New York Evening Post.*

DR. COOK did not take it from widows and orphans, anyway, under promise of paying dividends.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

CHANCELLOR DAY of Syracuse, who "values the lives of his students too highly to sacrifice one at the hands of football," recalls the orator who described sylvan solitudes where "the hand of man had never set its devastating foot."—*New York World.*

CONGRESS is about to investigate the high cost of living. Congress won't have to go far to find one of the causes.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"GENERAL WOOD to Head the Army," says the New York *Sun.* Now, let the paragraphers go to it and say what they think of such a head.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

TREASURY Department will now issue another set of instructions to explain the meaning of the instructions sent out to explain the meaning of the corporation-tax law.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"TAY PAY" O'CONNOR, M.P., says Americans are overworked. He is a good witness in one sense, since he has just got away with $50,000 for his political battle on the other side of the pond.—*Buffalo News.*

IF the traffic census of the Public Service Commission can be trusted 1,053,300 persons left Brooklyn for New York last year and never returned. They probably had their carfare taken away from them in the latter city.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A CENTRAL BANK.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

THE discovery of watered stock in the milk trust confirms universal suspicion.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

THE DUKE DE ABRUZZI may have had his reasons for naming a distant snow-clad peak "The Fiancé."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

WE agree with the historian who says that "a dollar does not go so far now as it once did, but it certainly goes faster."—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE only inscription on the corner-stone of the giant new municipal building will be the date in Roman numerals, MCMIX. That is all very well, so long as it is not mistaken for a monument to some New York statesmen. It is quite possible that in a future age the question will arise, Who was McMix?—*New York Tribune.*

WHEN the Interstate Commerce Commission gets all the power it wants the railroads can save a lot of money by dispensing with their executive officers.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"CHAUFFEUR married to a suffragette," is the headline in an esteemed contemporary. Who shall say that sometimes the gods do not mete out justice?—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A SERVICEABLE, second-hand LL.D., slightly tarnished, but otherwise little used, may be had at a low price by writing to P. O. Box 23, Copenhagen.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE two hundred and fifty Krupp guns ordered by Chili must be intended to protect the peace statue placed by that country and Argentina on the summit of the Andes.—*New York Evening Post.*

FRANKLY, this talk of a conspiracy against President Taft and on the part of the "progressives" is tiresome. The only man who can cause a demand for Roosevelt in 1912 is William Howard Taft.—*South Bend Tribune.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IRISH HOME RULE PROMISED

THE swords are drawn in England for the coming general election, and the two champions, Asquith for the Liberals and Balfour for the Conservatives, have issued each his challenge. It is curious to notice that the Liberal Premier is following the example of his old master in politics, Gladstone, who in 1893 joined the Home Rulers, and took this contingent to swell his forces. That Gladstone owed his final fall to this kind of strategy is a matter of history. In the case of Mr. Asquith it has altered the whole face of the present crisis, declare the English press. The question of the budget, with its land tax, etc., loses half its importance, and all the long and bitter controversies which began with the proclamation of the Union in 1801 are to be revived to intensify the agony of the economic struggle which now convulses the nation. The British press seem to look with alarm on this new turn of events, which took its rise in a speech recently made in Albert Hall, London, in which the Premier uttered what the papers call his "battle-cry." His promise of Home Rule was exprest in the following words:

"Speaking last year before my accession to the Premiership, I described the Irish policy as the one undeniable failure of British statesmanship. I repeat to-night what I said then, and on behalf of my colleagues and, I believe, on behalf of my party I reiterate that this is a problem to be solved only in one way—by a policy which, while explicitly safeguarding the supreme, indivisible authority of the imperial Parliament, can set up in Ireland a system of full self-government as regards purely Irish affairs. There is not and can not be any question of rivalry or competing for supremacy subject to these conditions. That is the Liberal policy. For reasons which we believe to have been adequate, the present Parliament was disabled in advance from proposing any such solution, but in the new House the Liberal Government at the head of a Liberal majority will be in this matter entirely free."

Commenting in a condemnatory tone on this passage in the speech the London *Times* observes:

"The Prime Minister has set forth a program of destruction, which must plunge the country into controversy of the most confused and bitter kind, lasting in any event for many years, and almost certainly rendering impossible any serious and effective treatment of the constructive problems now confronting us."

Mr. Asquith has followed Gladstone to the political ruin of himself and the Liberal party, declares *The Saturday Review* (London). He is the pirate bent on the destruction of the very crew who man his ship:

"Better than any speech any Unionist can make is the announcement of the malign bargain between Liberals and Irish. It is exact and explicit. Home Rule for years has not been quite definitely on or quite definitely off the Liberal platform. Now it is as much a plank as it was in '86 or '93. Every Liberal must walk it. If Mr. Asquith's statement in his Albert Hall speech does not bring every Unionist to the poll, nothing can. It is a direct and dreadful menace to the Empire."

These are the most pointed and deliberate utterances of the leading London press in condemnation of the Asquith Home-Rule program. The Irish Home-Rule papers, such as *The Freeman* (Dublin), as well as the general Liberal press in a more or less guarded way, applaud the manner in which the Premier has taken the bull by the horns, and the well-known journalist, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. for Liverpool, recently referred to the speech and exprest the views of his party with regard to the impending election as follows:

"I regard Mr. Asquith's speech as epoch-making. It puts Home Rule clearly and squarely as one of the issues of this election. No

THE BUDGET LEAGUE
LAND MONOPOLY
"GET OFF THE EARTH!"
BUDGET
THE DUKES. Hi there! come down.
THAT'S OUR AIR
THE BLACK HAND
SOCIALISM
SOCIALISM BLOTS OUT RELIGION FREEDOM AND FAMILY LIFE IN ENGLAND
THE PENSIONS LIE
LLOYD GEORGE. If they swallow this I'll keep my job.

LIBERAL. CONSERVATIVE.

LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE POSTERS IN THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

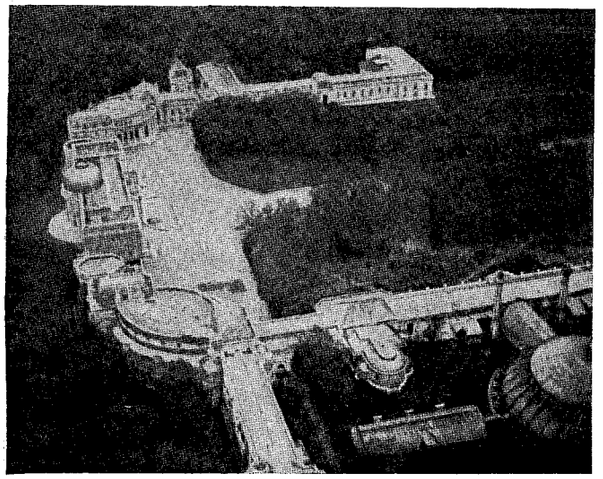
"Now, then, old boys! You mustn't stand in people's way! You must move on!"

Adapted from a cartoon by John Leech in *Punch* in 1846. The face of Sir Robert Peel is changed to that of Asquith, and the word "Clarendon" to "Lansdowne."

—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

one will be able to say after this that the new Ministry will not have received a mandate from the English people to give Home Rule to Ireland. Such a declaration from Asquith has additional



WHERE LEOPOLD DIED.
The Château of Laeken, seen from a balloon.

importance, not merely because as Prime Minister and head of the Government and of his party he is the most genuine exponent of the policy of the Government, but because he belongs to that section of the Cabinet which always has been supposed to be lukewarm on Home Rule."

BELGIUM'S DEMOCRATIC KING

KINGSHIP, according to Carlyle, represents one phase of the heroic, and while there seems to be some difference of opinion about the heroic side or the virtues of the late King Leopold, we are assured by Mr. H. de Grandville in the *Figaro* (Paris) that "he deserves our homage for educating a prince, now King Albert, and making of him a man well-balanced, modest, learned, industrious, and religious, whose reign opens most auspiciously for the Belgians."

A full-length pen portrait is given of the young sovereign in the *Echo de Paris*. King Albert, like Leopold, is eminently practical. He stands first among European monarchs as a financier, and has all the solid virtues of the Flemish people, who were so attached to his uncle. "King Leopold was adored by the Belgians," remarks Jacques Lauteuil in the *Gaulois du Dimanche* (Paris), "and why not? He mingled with them, he was glad to meet and to put himself at the disposal of the humblest. His death caused genuine mourning among them."

His nephew succeeds to his virtues and to his popularity, not to those domestic vices, which, like those of the Grand Monarch of France, obscured in the public eye so many characteristics which benefited his people, continues the *Echo de Paris*. To quote further:

"King Albert possesses the inherent qualities of the Flemish race, a practical view of life, and the gift of tranquil patience. Like Leopold ..., [illegible] fond of work. He takes more interest than any other European prince in economic and social questions. He is not terrified by the coming democracy whose prospect strikes panic to the hearts of so many rulers. He regards it with cordiality and perhaps with joy. No one is more abreast of the times."

Albert is indeed a thoroughly modern and democratic monarch. Like Leopold he wishes Belgium to have a navy, but a mercantile navy:

"He wishes his provinces to be rich and resourceful. Like his uncle, he also dreams by the sea. In order to raise a race of Belgian sailors he has created a corps of sea-apprentices. The ship *Ibis*, which he has presented to them, is to be their floating school in which they are to learn their rough trade. . . . He already sees prophetically a Belgian merchant marine scouring the ocean."

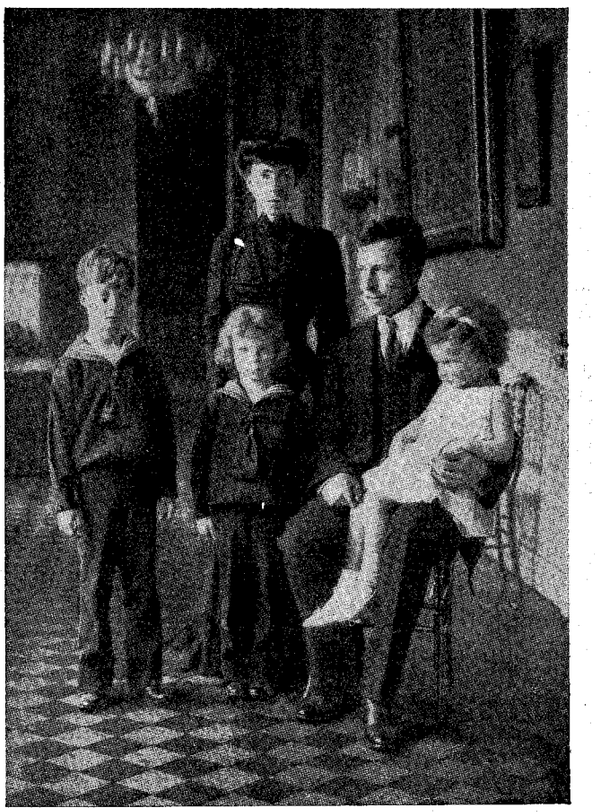
Like an American President he dispenses with form and pomp:

"He detests show, ceremonial, and theatrical posing. Joviality is a characteristic of the Belgians and he loves to share their festivities. Simplicity and cordiality are natural to him. If some people consider him timid, his is a timidity which hides the strength beneath it. He avoids all official demonstrations. For instance, on starting out on his visit of inspection through the Kongo, he went off on a bicycle, following out-of-the-way roads in the woods, in order to escape, at every railroad station, the receptions and addresses which had been planned. His desire seems to have been to live with the least ostentation permissible in a prince, but the utmost real sincerity possible in a man."

The people laughingly admired him as he flew by on his wheel, and all the more because he was such a good specimen of a strong and vigorous Flemish youth.

"As he went by on the first stage of his journey to Africa the common people shouted out, 'He's a fine fellow!' And, in these naive and familiar words of praise, all the Flemish admiration for size and muscularity betrays itself. The material ideals which their painters long ago depicted they love to see and acknowledge in those who rule them. A sickly or invalid king would never be popular in Brussels. But the blood of health flows abundantly in the veins of their new master. Ah, you should see his large, strong hands, his straight and well-knit figure! His head, how noble and commanding! If he had any desire for official parades, he is strong enough to stand the most tedious of them. Such burdens his broad shoulders could bear with the greatest ease."

This writer concludes with a prediction that "the lofty work accomplished so steadily and successfully by Leopold II. will now



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BELGIUM.
King Albert, Queen Elizabeth, and their three children, Princes Leopold and Charles and Princess Marie.

be resumed, and God knows what rare powers in the new ruler, what renewed energy in the nation, will strengthen and develop it still further."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyrighted by Pach.
WILLIAM MARCONI, Physics, Italy.

FERDINAND K. BRAUN, Physics, Germany.

SELMA LAGERÖF, Literature, Sweden.

EMIL T. KOCHER, Medicine, Switzerland.

Copyrighted by Pach.
D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, Peace, France.

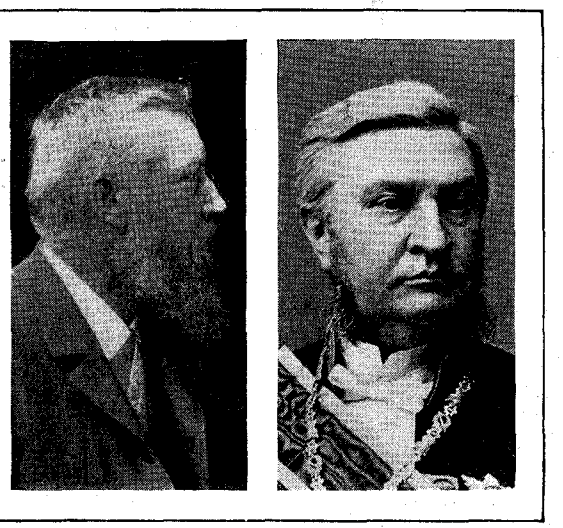
THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZEMEN

FROM a political point of view the most interesting of the Nobel prizes (which were treated at more length in our issue for December 25) is the one for peace. The two who divide this prize for 1909 are Mr. August Beernaert and Mr. D'Estournelles de Constant, the one a Belgian, the other a Frenchman. We learn from the *Illustration* (Paris) that Mr. Beernaert was born in Ostend and has been active in Belgian politics since 1874. He has been particularly interested in the question of international arbitration, was the delegate of the Belgian Government at the Peace Conferences at The Hague, and is a member of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration. The present amelioration of conditions in the Belgian Kongo is largely due to his efforts, and the most recent act of his in this connection was the circulation of a largely signed protest vindicating the administration of the colony under the present Belgian Government. Of this protest we recently gave a summary. The fact that Mr. Beernaert has been for more than forty years head of the powerful Catholic party in the Belgian Parliament is emphasized by the *Croix* (Paris), which says of the Belgian parliamentarian's disposal of his prize:

"Mr. Beernaert has decided to consecrate the $25,000 which have been awarded him to the reception of parliamentary strangers at Brussels next year, and the surplus to the propaganda in favor of pacifism."

The Nobel prizeman whose name is associated with that of Mr. Beernaert is one of the best known of French statesmen. He has been for the past five years Senator from his native department of Sarthe. After a brilliant diplomatic career he was appointed one of the French delegates to the first two conferences at The Hague. He is now a member of the permanent court there. Deeply interested in foreign affairs and speaking all the languages of Europe, he is highly valued by his colleagues. As the *Illustration* remarks:

"Mr. D'Estournelles de Constant has taken part in many discussions on foreign affairs and has distinguished himself for several years past as one of the most fervent and active propagandists of pacifist ideas."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WILHELM OSTWALD, Chemistry, Germany.

AUGUSTE BEERNAERT, Peace, Belgium.

THE NOBEL LAUREATES.

DIRE CONDITION OF TURKEY

THE recent fall of the Turkish Ministry draws attention to the fact that the Young Turks are not, for some time at least, destined to carry out their original program. The retiring Ministry contained the cream of those who stood for regeneration in the Ottoman Empire. But it would appear that a strong current of reaction has set in from Macedonia, the very region where the spirit of rebellion against the autocratic Sultan first appeared. The Government at Constantinople is being defied, taxes and the legal military service are refused, and now the constitutional authorities at Constantinople are applying the same repressive measures which made the name of Abdul-Hamid abhorred and execrated.

In an article entitled "Massacres in Turkey" a writer in the *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) arrives at the conclusion that the Turkish Empire seems to have derived precious little benefit from its new Parliament and Constitution. European Turkey is at present a theater of murder, plunder, and anarchy, we are told. The deposition of the Sultan has not meant the deposition of the corrupt officials who have been trained under his régime, and Turkey seems almost as badly off under a constitutional and representative government as it was under a Mohammedan tyrant. To quote the editorial of August Bebel's organ:

"The revolutionary days of harmony and liberty are long since past in Turkey. The prisons, whose doors were flung open after the proclamation of a constitutional era in order to set free the victims of the old régime, are in a great measure refilled with victims of the new régime. Universal disturbance reigns among the population. The non-Mussulman portion of the nation, who so far have been shut out from a political career and have taken refuge in commercial occupations, and thus represent the most progressive section of the people, are now pressing their claims for fuller recognition in the State, more privileges, and a greater share in the public life, more influence in directing the course of national affairs.

"The Young Turks are confronted with this dilemma. They must either satisfy the demands of the populace in Macedonia and Servia, who were their allies in gaining the political victory, or else show themselves the deadly foes of those who yesterday

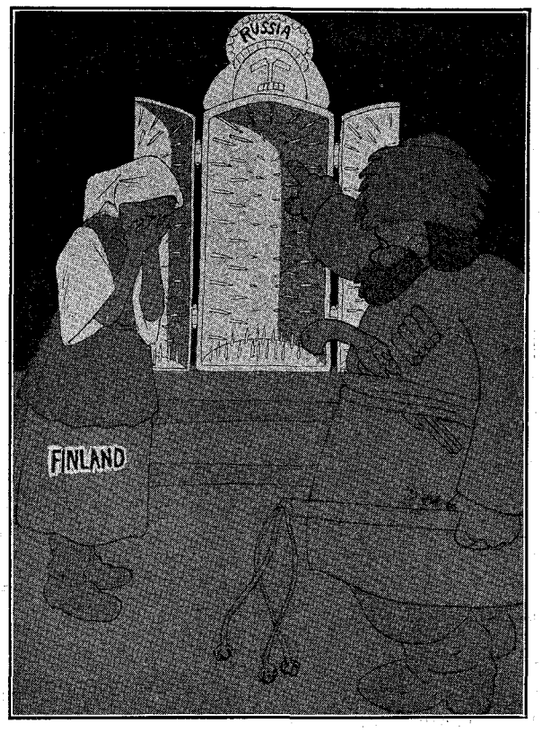
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

were their comrades in the fight. On this point a speedy decision is absolutely necessary."

The unsatisfied peoples of the Balkan peninsula are already organizing themselves, it appears, against the Turkish Government. The Turkish officials are murdering and imprisoning them by hundreds. The people are complaining that they are worse off than they were under the former régime. This writer continues:

"In Northern Macedonia and the territory which lies between Servia and Montenegro a terrible condition of political reaction prevails. The schools are closed and the teachers imprisoned as disseminators of sedition. In the single village of Berani, not far from the frontier of Montenegro, twenty peasants have been thrown into prison on a charge of high treason against the Government at Constantinople."

According to this writer the Balkan peninsula is overrun with Austrian and Italian propagandists of rebellion. Thus we read:



COY FINLAND.
"Why so bashful, darling? Mother Russia would take you to her heart."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"The Albanians, who make up a population of some 2,000,000, murder and plunder on every side. Foreign agents, sent out by the capitalistic States who are interested in exploiting the Balkan territory, carry on their propaganda and make profit out of the disturbed condition of the country. The corrupt Turkish officials are bribed into acquiescence, while the mass of the laboring population live in a desperate condition of helplessness, like their fellow sufferers in the other Balkan provinces, including Macedonia. But Albania is the scene in which Turkish anarchy and cruelty culminate."

The aim of the Young Turks is to crush the national spirit of the Albanians, who now refuse either to pay taxes or to send recruits to the Turkish Army. This writer declares:

"The collision between Turks and Albanians was quite to be expected as a result of the revolution. The main idea of the new régime was to make the Mohammedan authority paramount in European Turkey, to free Turkey from foreign influences, and to establish her power in Macedonia, by laying the yoke of subjection upon the neck of Albania. Hence the conflict between Constantinople and the Albanians, who are being slaughtered and imprisoned because they refuse either to pay taxes or furnish recruits for Constantinople."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRUITS OF THE REPRESSIVE POLICY IN RUSSIA

THE so-called pacificatory policy practised by the Russian Government during the last three years is known to the outside world chiefly by the extraordinary number of executions and imprisonments, by the obstacles that the Douma has met in every attempt at reform, by the repression of every manifestation of popular independence and by the imperial invasion of Finland's liberties. Little thought seems to have been taken of the economic effect that such a policy must have upon the country. Mr. A. Bielov, writing in *Zaprocy Zhizny*, takes Odessa, Southern Russia's largest commercial center, as an example of the devastation it has wrought. Odessa, it appears, was at the height of its prosperity in 1903. Then came the Russo-Japanese War, from which, of course, the city suffered greatly. With the year 1906 hopes rose. The elections for the first Douma began. The Constitution was expected to breathe new life into Russia, and lead Odessa back into its normal course of economic progress. For a moment it seemed as if there would be a great revival in industry and commerce. Then the reactionary policy began, and the city could not settle into its regular ways. The export of grain, always the best indication of its economic status, fell off steadily and heavily. Following is a table showing the decline:

1906	3,449,155 pounds.
1907	3,148,396 "
1908	1,644,233 "

The first seven months of 1909 showed that the diminution continued.

The same is true of industries. In 1903 there were 430 factories coming within the factory-inspection law. In 1906 there were 417, and in 1908 there were 312. The number of workers decreased correspondingly.

Odessa suffered especially because of the way in which the "Black Hundreds" received encouragement from the authorities there. Bielov says:

"The politics of the Black Hundreds was one of the strongest factors in Odessa's economic decline. It can scarcely be regarded as a mere coincidence that the worst year in Odessa was simultaneous with the most intensive activity of this 'League of the Russian People.' The pre-election massacres of January, 1907, compelled the Bourse committee to appear before the Government with representations of the havoc they wrought in Odessa industries. 'Never as yet, it seems, has the city experienced such a cruel crisis as the present,' wrote an Odessa paper. 'The disorders almost put an end to all traffic. Nothing was done on the Bourse. The hotels were empty.' Governor-General Novitzky himself said: 'We can not close our eyes to the fact that our people are declining from year to year, especially in economic matters. This decline is caused exclusively by the extremely undesirable manifestations in Odessa.'"

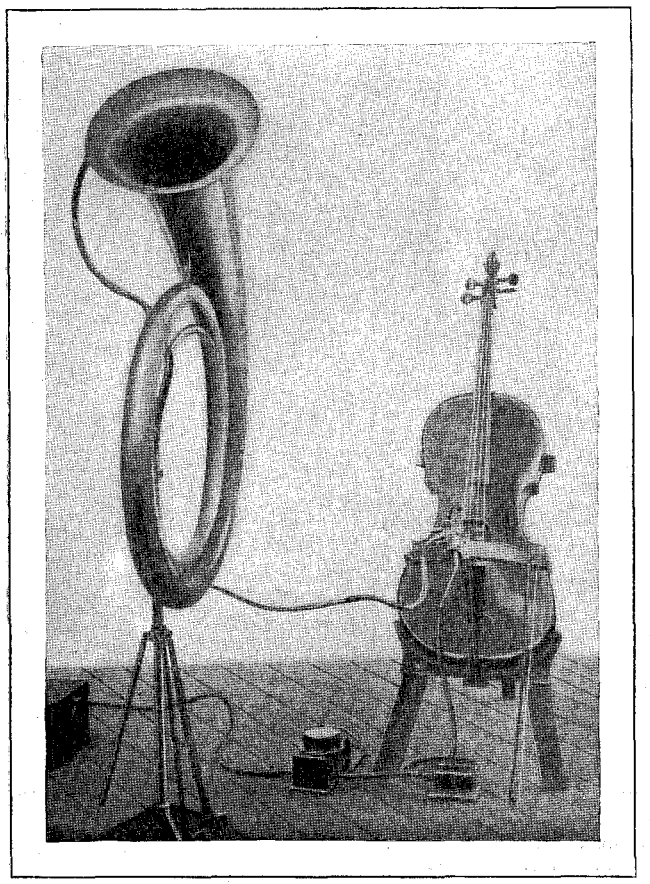
Even real estate has been disastrously affected. The labor troubles which these disturbances caused have been to the injury of both employer and employed. We read:

"The activity of the Black Hundreds particularly affected the landlords. Tenants in the suburbs were compelled to abandon their homes because of the systematic attacks to which they were exposed, the houses remained empty, and the proprietors, of course, suffered a great financial loss. A large number of houses were auctioned off by order of the sheriff. More and other evil results were produced by the harmful meddling of the administration in commerce and industry. A peculiar system of patronage of a most reactionary type obtained to the detriment of the city's material interests. It was protectionism in favor of the Black Hundreds. This peculiar sort of protectionism spread even to the working people and brought about disputes and strikes, which cost the workingmen not a little and brought extreme confusion into the local economic life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ONE INSTRUMENT PLAYED BY ANOTHER

AN ingenious device by which a performer may play a stringed and a wind instrument, such as a violin and a French horn, at the same time, has recently been invented in England. It would perhaps be more exact to say that the performer plays only the



VIOLIN AND HORN CONNECTED BY AUXETOPHONE.

violin, which, in its turn, controls the tones of the horn, the wind for the latter being produced by a current of comprest air. Another way to put it is that the tones of the violin are automatically reenforced by those of the horn. The effect is said to be striking. Says Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, writing in *La Nature* (Paris, December 11):

"The inventor of the steam-turbine, C. A. Parsons, has devised a most original violin, whose tones are reenforced by a curious use of comprest air. Every vibration of the strings under the bow of the violinist provokes, as we shall see, a vibration in unison of a wind instrument. The violin plays, as it were, in a concerted piece. Before entering the auxiliary instrument, the air-current that is to cause it to sound traverses a manometer [or pressure-gage] placed on the sounding-board, and a filter that retains all its impurities. A pedal, also seen in the figure, serves to modify the pressure of the air.

"The acoustic mechanism, which is called the 'auxetophone,' consists of an aluminum valve shaped like a comb or a series of tongues similar to those of wind instruments.

"Each tooth of this comb vibrates before a corresponding aperture in a small chest fed with air comprest to about 1⅓ atmospheres. The distance of the teeth from the apertures may be regulated, and the farther the teeth are from the apertures the more abundant is the air-current.

"This valve, as may easily be seen, regulates the flux of air and when it is forced to vibrate it sends corresponding sound-waves into the horn.

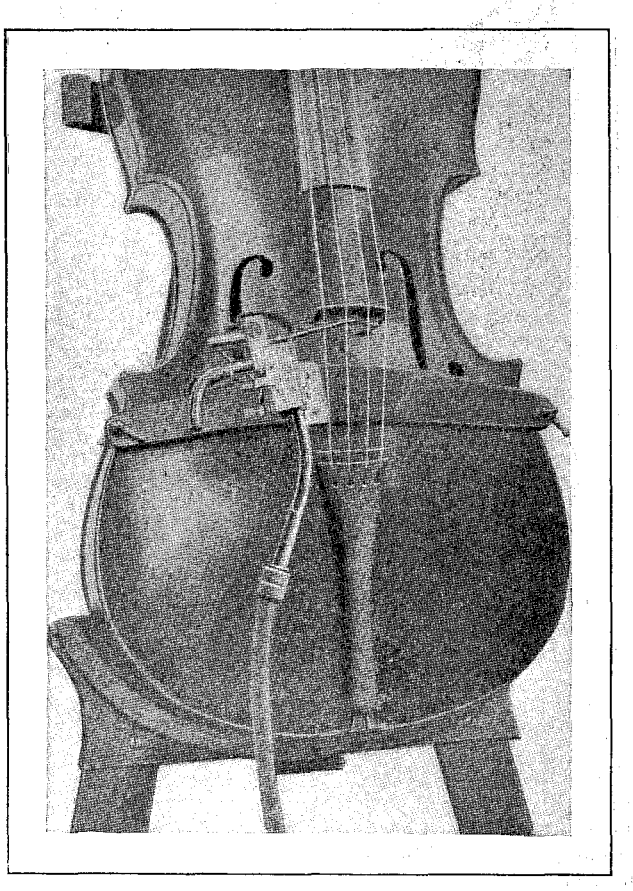
"To apply the auxetophone to the violin, or to any other stringed instrument, the valve is connected to the bridge of the instrument by a rod of aluminum. Thus the valve is forced to vibrate in unison with the characteristic tone of the instrument. While identical in many respects with that of the instrument itself, the sound issuing from the horn is of a richer quality and greater volume, the upper harmonics being considerably reenforced. This acoustic horn is mounted on a support by the side of the instrument, to which it is connected by a rubber tube.

"The auxetophone has recently made its *début* in London, where, during a recent concert, it was attached to a solo violin. The very marked impression that it made on the audience augured well for the future of this ingenious device."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A VILLAGE OF DWARFS

THIS is not in Central Africa, but in prosaic London, where a colony of abnormally small persons has been gathered at Olympia under the name of "Tiny Town." This "town" was, of course, founded with a view to making money from a somewhat morbid popular curiosity, and not for scientific investigation. *The Lancet* (London), however, thinks that the dwarfs are not only happier in each others' society, but that the collection is also of distinct value from a pathological and anthropological point of view. Says this paper:

"By far the majority of the dwarfs at Olympia belong to that special kind of infantilism which arises sporadically, without evident cause, and has been termed 'ateleiosis.' It is characterized by the perpetuation of the physiognomy and bodily proportions of the particular time of life at which it happens to begin. It is also distinguished by the frequent occurrence of heredity, usually familial, and by its pronounced degree. These characters are well illustrated among the dwarfs of Tiny Town, most of whom are evidently little more than stereotyped children, and therefore bear extraordinary resemblance one to another. They have shrill or



ATTACHMENT OF AUXETOPHONE TO VIOLIN.

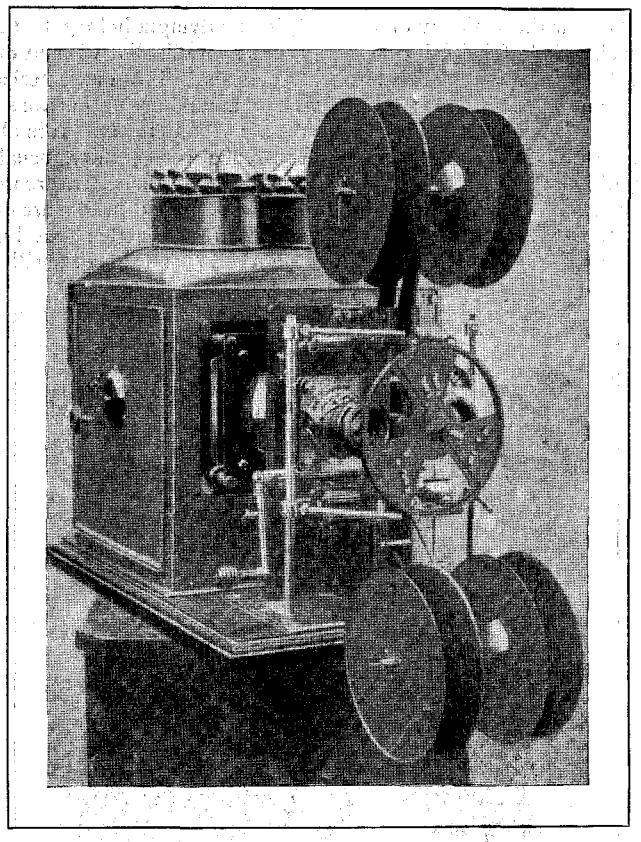
piping voices, big heads, short, flat faces, with more or less uptilted noses, and short limbs. Of particular interest among these dwarfs is the wife of the late Tom Thumb, whose highly profitable associations with Barnum are so well known. This quiet little lady is a dignified matron of more than average intelligence. As the mother

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of a dwarf child (and we have no reason to doubt her word; moreover, there is plenty of evidence in her favor) she has proved the possibility of producing a new species or variety of human beings. In talking to her one can not but regret, in spite of eugenics, that the little mother lost her child while it was still a baby. Some of those who strut the floor at Tiny Town are in reality charming little personages, as any one will find when he once gets over his first feeling of repulsion. Two of the dwarfs are obviously cretinoid, but their intelligence, tho decidedly slow, seems to be too good for the subjects of lifelong primary cretinism. . . . One dark-skinned mannikin apparently owes his stature to a totally different cause. His head is very small, his nose prominent, and his chin weak. . . . The inhabitants of the Addison Road Lilliputia will be found of considerable interest to all those who make a study of post-natal development, normal or abnormal."

STEREOSCOPIC MOVING PICTURES

SEVERAL attempts have been made to combine the cinematograph and the stereoscope by projecting two pictures simultaneously on the screen, but they have not been commercially successful, owing to the cost of the film. Such a method entails double the length of film requisite for single projection. An inventor, however, has now patented a process, we are told by Fred A. Talbot in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, December), in which this objection is completely overcome. We read:



THE STEREOSCOPIC CINEMATOGRAPH.
The left-hand aperture is being uncovered while the right is being covered by respective shutter segments of the revolving disk.

"The lantern is of the side-by-side, bi-unial type with the lenses adjusted so that the images overlap on the screen, throwing one single completely registered field of light, as in ordinary twin-lantern projection. But the two lenses are not uncovered at one and the same time; that is to say, the picture from one-half of the lantern only is projected upon the screen at one time, and not two self-same pictures together.

"The shutter of the revolving type, centrally mounted in front of the lenses, is divided into suitable segments, and it is so arranged that in its revolution, while one lens is exposed, the other is covered, so that each lens is exposed alternately. It is the successive superimposition of the images when the lantern is operated rapidly, combined with the phenomena of visual persistence, that supplies the appearance of stereoscopy, and the effect is produced in a very striking manner.

"In single-lantern cinematographic projection, altho the pictures thrown upon the screen at the rate of about 16 per second apparently show continuous motion, such is not the case. An infinitesimal period of motion is lost between each successive picture in the short period the lens is closed to admit of the successive section of film being jerked into place behind the lens, and altho the eye does not realize the motion that is lost, yet it still has an impression of lack of continuity, colloquially described as 'flicker,' attributed to cutting in and out of the shutter, but which is, in reality, nothing more than the sharp line of demarcation between each period of movement, as represented by its individual instantaneous picture."

In the new process, we are told, no flickering is observable. When the photograph is taken by means of a stereoscopic camera, with similar alternate exposures of the lenses, two complete films of the same subject are produced. Each of these is a truthful record of the movement and each, when thrown on the screen singly, is exactly the same as that now produced. Yet the right-hand lens secures that phase of movement which the left misses while its shutter is closed, and *vice versa*, so that the two films when shown give a correct and continuous record. To quote further:

"When, consequently, the two films are projected upon the screen, the effect is a perfect and truthful reproduction of continuous motion. The effect may be best likened to that of the camera obscura, only in relief. Nor does the process entail a greater length of film than would be requisite for single-lantern working. For instance, suppose a picture record of 3,200 successive pictures is projected from a single lantern, the images must be projected at a speed of 16 per second, so that film record would occupy 200 seconds in showing. By the stereoscopic instrument the length of film for each half of the lantern would only be 1,600 pictures, and yet would contain the same record of the subject photographed, as the single film of double the length. In projection, as eight pictures are thrown from each lens per second, making a total of 16 per second from the two lenses, the time occupied in showing would be exactly the same. Consequently, no more film is required for a given record than in the ordinary case."

A DRIVING-GEAR WITHOUT FRICTION

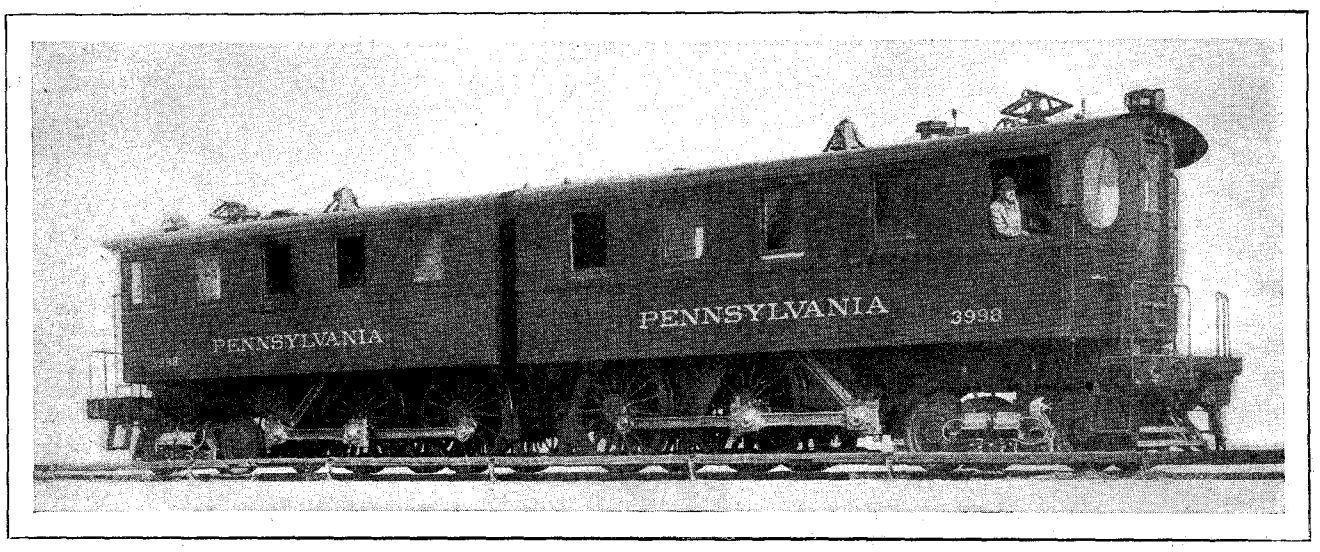
AN interesting form of driving-gear has recently been devised in which the teeth do not actually touch, one wheel driving the other by means of magnetic attraction and repulsion. Of course, as there is no mechanical contact, friction is avoided. The following abstract of a description in *Engineering* (London) is from *The Engineering Digest* (New York, December):

"The arrangement consists of two gear-wheels with spiral teeth which run out of contact, a mechanical clearance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch or less being left between the tops of the teeth on the two wheels. One of the wheels is provided with field magnets in such a way that a magnetic flux is generated between its teeth and the corresponding teeth on the other wheel, and the mechanical drive is obtained entirely by means of this flux. The wheels run quite free from each other, the form of teeth being such that when the wheels are running together the tops of any two in magnetic mesh lie immediately one over the other, and follow each the same path, the driving tooth propelling the driven by means of the magnetic flux joining them. When two teeth, one on either wheel, are each in their central position in reference to the axis joining the wheel centers, they will be completely in magnetic mesh, but as the wheels rotate they will part company, moving one over the other, tho still keeping the same mechanical clearance between the parts still in mesh.

"As two teeth leave each other, others will be coming together, and the magnetic flux will transfer itself from the parting teeth to the meeting ones, so that a continuity of drive is kept up, the actual number of teeth meshing at a time obviously depending on the pitch. . . . . .

"The many advantages of the arrangement will be obvious; as the wheels are not in contact, there is no friction, and, consequently,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ONE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA'S GIANT ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

no wear, and no lubrication is required, while the amount of power which can be transmitted is apparently unlimited, unless it be by questions of over-all dimensions; further, the speed at which the wheels can be run would appear to be determined only by consideration of peripheral velocity. Needless to say, these last two features in particular should open up a very large field for the use of the device, and should lead to the solution of some problems, in connection with power transmission, which are incapable of being satisfactorily solved by ordinary gearing. The efficiency of the arrangement is remarkably high, as the frictional loss in the gear is, of course, nil, and against this there has to be set only the power consumed in the field coils, which is understood to be in the order of three per cent. of the power transmitted, giving a gearing efficiency of 97 per cent."

A NEW MOTOR

AN ingenious new turbine motor, utilizing at the same time the principles of the steam turbine, the gas-engine, and the hot-air motor, has recently been invented in France. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 11), describing it:

"It is well known that, in principle, the rotary turbine, with continuous motion, is superior to the motor with piston, whose reciprocating motion, with its mechanical complications, involves heavy construction and notable losses of energy. Thus, in the large new power installations in ocean steamers or electric central stations, there has been a tendency to substitute turbines for the usual engines.

"The advantages would evidently be similar in the case of explosion motors, whose effectiveness is much higher than that of steam-engines, and whose astonishing qualities of lightness and power have enabled us to carry into practise the aeroplane—known in principle for the last half-century. Nevertheless, none of the numerous gas turbines hitherto invented has worked properly; the explosive shocks have not been well adapted to the fragile blades of the turbine with their regular motion. Recently, however, the problem has been solved most elegantly, and, instead of explosion turbines, we have now combustion turbines whose operation is regular and economical.

"The novelty consists in the connection of a turbine of the ordinary type with an air-compressor mounted on the same axle; this compressor sends a current of air at several atmospheres' pressure into the gas-generator, into which, from another direction, is sprayed heavy petrol oil. In contact with the medium, brought to a very high temperature (about 1,800° C.) the petrol is burned, and as the gas thus produced has a very great volume, the current issuing from the generator is at a sufficiently high pressure to run the turbine. A receptacle capable of resisting these high temperatures is made of metal lined with carborundum; the turbine is of special nickel, tungsten, or vanadium steel, and can work well at a low red heat (600° to 700° C.). As, in spite of this, the gases must be cooled down before using (from 1,800° to 700°) the excess of heat is utilized in part to heat the air previous to combustion, and partly to vaporize a proper quantity of water injected into the generator. In this way no heat is lost, and the mixture of air, carbonic acid, and superheated steam is totally used in the turbine—a protean motor combining at once the steam turbine, the gas motor, and the hot-air engine."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GIANT ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

THE great electric locomotives built for use on the Pennsylvania Railroad in and near its New York terminal are not only the largest of their kind ever built, but they are noteworthy for a departure in design; namely, the use of connecting-rods to drive the wheels, instead of gearing the motors directly to the axles. Says *The Scientific American* (New York):

"It is a curious instance of what might be called the vagaries of mechanical evolution that the latest and most powerful electric locomotives should be furnished with those side-rods and connecting-rods, the abolition of which from the electric locomotive was considered to be one of its principal points of improvement.

"Theoretically, to get rid of the reciprocating movements and unbalanced rotating weights of the steam-locomotive was eminently desirable, for these unbalanced weights were the cause of much destructive wear upon the track and roadbed. Furthermore, the substitution of the compact electric motor, encircling the driving axle, was considered to be an ideal arrangement of compactness and efficiency.

"When the electric drive came to be applied to steam-railroads, as in the case of the electrification of the New York Central and the New Haven roads, it was found that the above-mentioned advantages were obtained at the expense of collateral disadvantages of a very serious character, for the low center of gravity, the rigid wheel base, and the large amount of non-spring-supported weight combined to make the locomotives very destructive of the track."

The new engines, we are told, are to avoid these disadvantages, having the high center of gravity and flexibility of wheel base of a steam-locomotive. Two duplicate sections, each with the same wheel-plan as that of the old eight-wheel American locomotive, are permanently coupled back to back so that the leading section pilots the rear one, and the engine runs well in either direction. All levers are duplicated, so that the operator simply changes cabs. We read further:

"The most original feature of this engine, at least in American practise, is the removal of the motors from the wheel axles and the substitution of a single motor which is placed above the frames and within the cab. This motor weighs, without gear, 45,000 pounds, and in weight and power it is the largest railway motor ever constructed. At each end of the rotor-shaft is a crank, the two being set, as in steam-locomotive practise, at 90 degrees. From these cranks a pair of coupling-rods lead down to a crank-shaft

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(known as a jack-shaft) which is carried in the frame in a horizontal line with the axles of the driving-wheels. The jack-shaft cranks are coupled to the drivers.

"Now it will readily be seen that this arrangement avoids all the difficulties of counterbalancing which have been such a nightmare to the steam-locomotive designer and to the track-superintendent, for, since the motor crank revolves uniformly and at constant effort, differing therein from steam practise, the turning-effort of the drive-wheels is the same as for the motor, and is constant throughout each revolution. Moreover, it will be seen that since the movements of all rods and moving parts are those of pure rotation only, it is possible to secure perfect counterbalance, and the engine delivers no more shock to the track and roadbed than a passenger-car of equal weight. . . . . .

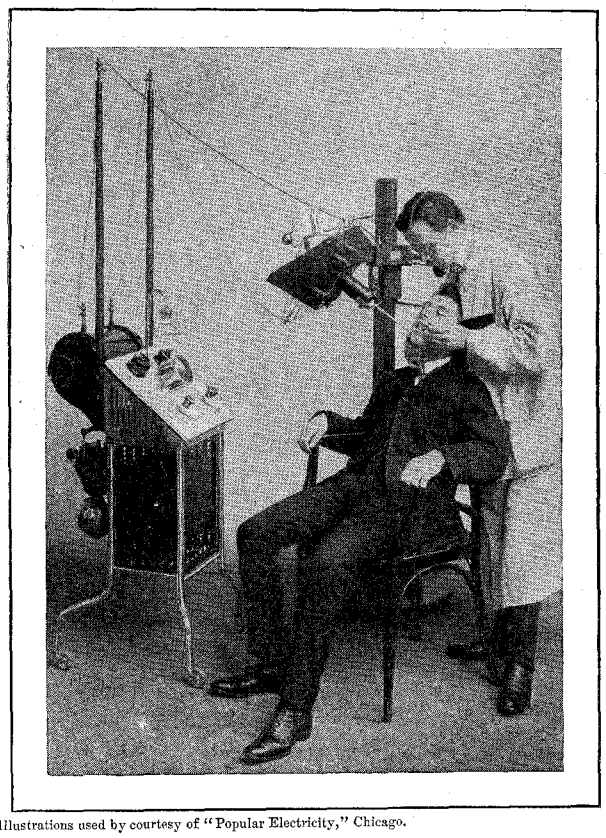
"The controller on the 'Pennsylvania' type is scarcely as large as that on a Hoe printing-press. None of the main power passes through it, as it is really a switch corresponding to a telegrapher's key, operated by electro-pneumatic means. With a lever which can be moved with one finger, the engineer can admit to the locomotive a current equal to that available in a hundred trolley-cars.

"The electric supply will be secured from an electric conductor, or third rail, by four contact-shoes on each locomotive. At some points where the great number of track switches will not permit this, the power will be secured from an overhead conductor through an air-operated overhead contact-shoe, of which there are two on each locomotive. The first locomotive, which is now being tested both as to speed and hauling-power on the Long Island Railroad, is giving satisfactory results."

X-RAYS IN DENTISTRY

THE Roentgen rays are now being successfully used as an aid in dentistry. They are said to enable the condition of the teeth and jaw to be ascertained more quickly, safely, and accurately than by any other process, so that even the most minute alterations can be detected without difficulty. Says a writer in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, December):

"Fractures of the jaw, and all kinds of inflammatory processes can be investigated in every detail, and borings, fillings, bridges,

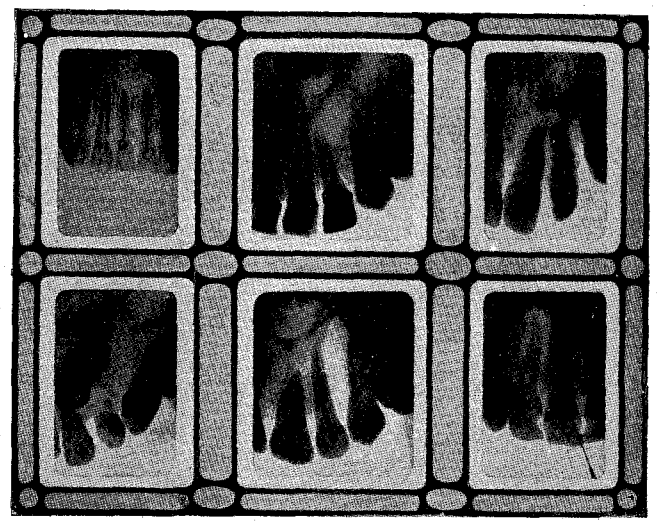


Illustrations used by courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

X-RAY DENTAL OUTFIT IN USE.

and regulations in the position of teeth are readily checked by means of *x*-ray pictures. The most valuable results may, finally, be expected from examining infantile teeth, ascertaining the position of permanent teeth in relation to the milk teeth, and any anomalies during the changing of teeth."

A new German outfit used in this connection is represented in the illustration. It is designed either as a wall switchboard or



X-RAY PICTURES OF TEETH.

as a portable cabinet. For dental purposes photographic records are more important than direct observations and these can be taken without darkening the room. Some diagrams showing various affections of the teeth are shown herewith. The outfit is carried on a support allowing of a vertical and horizontal adjustment, which is very important in taking teeth radiographs.

PUMPING BY EXPLOSION

A NEW device for raising water by causing an exploding mass of gas to act directly upon it instead of through the intervention of a piston driving pumping-machinery, has been devised in England by H. A. Humphreys. His invention, which he calls an "internal combustion pump," is described in *The Engineering Record* (New York, December 25). The need of some such device will appear when it is considered that steam-pumps are usually very wasteful unless large, and that the advantages of a gas-engine are counterbalanced by the amount of gearing or other devices for transmitting power from engine to pump. Says the paper named above:

"The purpose of this invention is to produce a pump of great simplicity and strength in which the explosive force is exerted directly on the water, and there are no fly-wheels, connecting-rods, cranks, and other parts of that sort. The main idea of the invention, exploding a combustible gas in order to produce pressure on the surface of water, is probably at least forty years old, but it has always hitherto been applied in devices which were provided with a non-return valve through which the water was forced by the explosion; this valve has been the defective detail of such machines. In Mr. Humphrey's pump, when the explosion occurs there is a full-bore passage from the combustion chamber to the outlet, and some of the water raised to a high level by the energy of the explosion is allowed to return to compress a fresh combustible charge. In former devices utilizing this principle, the volume of water handled has been relatively small, and consequently its control when under the influence of the explosion has been difficult. In the new form of pump, the masses of liquids are so large that their velocities are never great, and their movements are permitted to control the operation of the mechanism."

The mass of water, as the inventor puts it, forms a pendulum which, as it swings between the high and low level, draws in fresh water, exhausts the burned products, draws in a fresh charge, and compresses it previous to ignition. The absence of any of the usual mechanical appliances allows the pump to work with freedom from shock and noise. We read further:

"The new form of pumping-apparatus has been shown to a num-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ber of engineers during the three years it has been undergoing development, and an experimental apparatus of about 16 horse-power capacity has been tested by Professor Unwin. . . . With low lifts the internal combustion pump will apparently prove a decidedly economical device. The opinions of those who have examined it indicate that its usefulness for lifting sewage and raising water for irrigation will probably first be tested in actual practise, and in the discussion of the paper Mr. W. S. Bryan, of the London water-works, stated that for low lifts it has a magnificent field open to it. There is one feature, however, that will have to be explained to the water-works engineer before he can consider the apparatus for some purposes, and that is the possibility that the gases from the exploded charge will injure the quality of the water, if the latter is furnished for drinking purposes. The general impression . . . . is that the apparatus is one of the greatest novelties presented during some years, but its very novelty prevents any accurate judgment of its field of usefulness until more detailed study and further experimental work have been carried on."

DOUBTS ABOUT THE PRACTICALITY OF THE AEROPLANE

THE death of Léon Delagrange, crusht under the wreck of his falling aeroplane at Bordeaux last week, raises again the question whether the aeroplane is not to be classed with the tight-rope and the "loop-the-loop," rather than to be considered seriously as a practical means of locomotion. The career of Delagrange had been marked by several serious accidents, and on the very day he was killed two other aeronauts were hurt in similar mishaps. Santos Dumont came crashing to the ground at St. Cyr, from a height of 80 feet, turning three somersaults in the air on the way down, and the Baroness de la Roche, the first woman to drive an aeroplane, ran into a tree at Chalons and dislocated her shoulder. These wrecks make some doubt the value of our spectacular aerial evolutions. Is aviation to be merely a hair-raising sport, like Alpine climbing or tiger-hunting, or is it to be a common and useful method of travel? We find this question taken up by an editorial writer in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, December), who is somewhat pessimistic. He says:

"As a scientific achievement, as a demonstration of cool nerve, or as an example of control of brain and muscle, cultivated to the point where it becomes instinctive, Wilbur Wright's flight up the Hudson on October 4 is memorable. But the leap by which popular imagination flies to the interpretation that this performance establishes commercial supremacy of the aeroplane is purely fantastic. Emotion has run away with reason.

"Let us compare the fact with known standards of transportation already familiar. The vehicle in which one passenger made the aerial journey, and in which possibly two might have been carried, in over-all dimensions occupies probably nearly as much space as a passenger coach. Its weight in proportion to the live load it can transport is several times greater than that of a freight-car. It needs as much room for safe maneuvering as a 1,000-ton ship. Its power-plant is comparable with that of a touring automobile capable of equal speed, with six or eight passengers, or of a motor-truck carrying comfortably three tons. Atmospheric conditions under which it can navigate at all occur scarcely oftener than one day in five—perhaps at a maximum one day in three. In case of mishap (except in unusual environment) it is more helpless than a ship without sea-room or anchorage. It is more fragile than a birch-bark canoe. It is dependent for its life at every moment on a mental and manual alertness of its operator comparable only to those of an expert juggler. And in safety to its occupants, a comparison with the tight rope or the flying trapeze is perhaps overfavorable to the aeroplane. If it is to outclass the railway and the steamship, as one enthusiast proclaimed, and supply the transportation of the future, it must advance a good deal in a good many directions.

"But the enthusiast answers, of course: 'Look at the *Clermont!* They scoffed at Fulton, too!' We are not scoffing; far from it. We are sincere admirers of Wright's achievement—all the more sincere for our acute appreciation of its difficulty—and probably we are as sanguine as he for the future. The *Clermont*, or steam navigation on the water, is simply not a parallel case. It would be more nearly parallel if the *Clermont*, instead of depending on power for propulsion only, had depended on her own power also for flotation, and at any stoppage of the engine had gone crashing to the bottom; if the *Clermont*, further, had had to navigate a stream which at any time might rush furiously in any direction, at 20, 40, 60 miles an hour, with vicious cross eddies and swirls of far higher speed. As we once before suggested in these pages, the problem of navigating the air under conditions which may at any time surround the navigator is closely parallel to the problem of navigating the rapids of Niagara in a submarine, and will be about as easily solved."

Growth in size, which has done so much for the development of marine navigation, holds out little hope to aerial navigation. This was pointed out by the late Professor Newcomb. As a steamship

DELAGRANGE IN THE MACHINE THAT KILLED HIM.

is enlarged, its capacity for carrying and for driving-power increases as the cube, while the resistance it must overcome increases only as the square. With the aeroplane the ratio is reversed. Its surface, for support, increases generally as the square, while its weight, power, and carrying-capacity increase generally as the cube. And ocean navigation has progressed through the refinement of the steam-engine and of structural material. It is scarcely conceivable that the aeroplane, beginning with highly perfected motors and material, can hope for any like margin of betterment. We read further:

"We do not query the interest or excellence of the Wrights' mechanical achievement. There is no reason apparently why they should not vastly better any recorded performance—fly thousands of feet high, or hundreds of miles in distance. Our skepticism is only as to the utilitarian value of any present or possible achievement of the aeroplane. We do not believe it will ever be a commercial vehicle at all. We do not believe it will find any very large place in the world of sport. We do not believe its military importance is as great as is commonly supposed, or will extend (except accidentally) beyond the range of scouting and courier service. Even here it remains wholly indeterminate how much (except mutual destruction) can actually be accomplished by men in flying-machines, if other men in other flying-machines are trying to prevent the accomplishment. And even the attempt must always be limited by the absolute dependence of aerial navigation upon weather conditions which in most places and in average seasons exist during only a minor fraction of the time."

All this is very interesting. Still, we must remember that a committee of the Paris Academy of Science, after investigating the new art of photography, announced that it could never be used for portraiture owing to the long exposures required—half an hour or more. Conditions alter rapidly with a new and growing art; they may do so with aviation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHURCH PROTEST AGAINST LABOR ABUSES

THE workingman is frequently quoted as accusing the Church of a sentimental interest in his soul's welfare but of no concern whatever for his bodily health. His answer has been that whatever impulse to spiritual regeneration he might entertain under favorable physical conditions has been quenched by the starving condition of his body. The Church has now heeded his complaint and turned its attention to his physical need. Three recommendations come from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America as a first step in its effort "to secure a better understanding and a more natural relationship between workingmen and the Church." They are a plea on behalf of the workingman for one day's rest in each seven; reasonable hours of labor; and a living wage based on these reasonable hours of labor. For the concentration of attention upon concrete conditions, and because of the present keen interest in the three closely related propositions above set forth, the Council sends out an appeal based upon the results of the recent investigation of industrial conditions in and around Pittsburg, and "urges that favorable action be taken upon them by individual churches, synods, assemblies, conferences, conventions, brotherhoods, and other representative bodies, in the many communions which compose the Federal Council." It begins, first, with a statement of facts which, it believes, may stand as typical of all our industrial centers. Thus:

PLAYGROUNDS OF THE POOR IN PITTSBURG.

The Federal Council of the Churches is taking steps to remedy such conditions as the picture presents and enable the laboring man to live respectably, under decent sanitary conditions.

"The Pittsburg Survey revealed to all interested in industrial conditions a state of affairs in many respects surprizing. In the steel mills, according to the report, the twelve-hour day prevailed. Twenty per cent. of the employees, or about 14,000 men in Allegheny County, worked twelve hours a day seven days in the week. Full 60 per cent. of all employees were classed as unskilled and were paid at the rate of 16.5 cents an hour. Such employees, therefore, by working twelve hours a day were enabled to earn $1.98 per day, any reduction in time involving a proportionate loss in wages. The high wages paid to a relatively small number of men in positions of responsibility—3 or 4 per cent. getting over $5 a day—had heretofore misled the public as to the general scale of wages in this particular industry. An investigation of the living conditions showed that the wage actually paid to unskilled laborers in the steel mills was not a living wage; that is, not a wage on which a man with an average family could live respectably, under decent sanitary conditions, and with a reasonable degree of comfort. The investigations of the Survey showed, furthermore, that, in precisely the regions where these low-paid workmen were housed, the drink evil was at its worst and the general morality at its lowest. Saloons found this the most profitable region financially. While a fair proportion of workmen and their families were found resisting these influences, it was plain that the drink evil and the tendency of the population to immorality were connected with the prevailing industrial and housing conditions. For most men working twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, little is left except lethargy or stimulants. There was little enjoyment of life possible for them except the enjoyment of the senses. What the Survey revealed in Pittsburg is, we are advised, true to a greater or less extent—often to the same extent — in other industrial centers.

"The illustration is taken from one industry and one center. The range of the propositions, however, is far wider. For, while it may be proper to omit from consideration the workers engaged in the professions and in agriculture, those should be included who are engaged in domestic and personal service, trade and transportation, and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits."

The Council recognizes that with the increasing complication of the industrial situation there has come the necessity of conducting many industries seven days in the week. As a rule, it is further pointed out, those industries conducted seven days in the week require the service of the individual employee seven days in the week, and the rate of wages is set, not for a six-day, but a seven-day scale. The report proceeds:

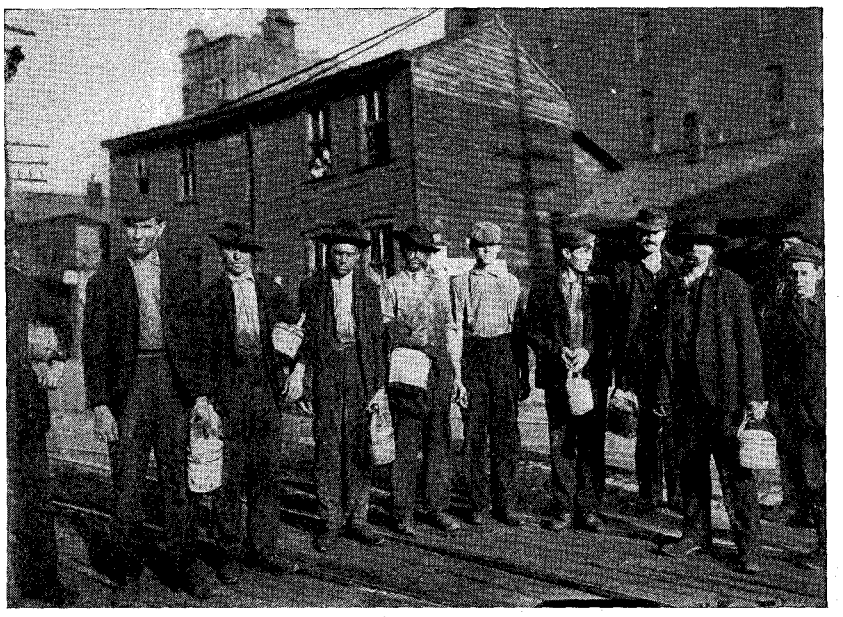
"The Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America calls the attention of the churches of Christ everywhere to this condition and the menace involved in it, and urges upon all Christian churches officially, through their pulpits, their Brotherhoods, and various other organizations, to emphasize and bring home to their members their Christian obligation in these premises, namely, that it is the right of every man to have one day out of the seven for rest and recreation of body, soul, and mind, and that it is the obligation of every Christian employer so to arrange his business that each of the employees may have one day holiday in seven, without diminution of wages. The normal holiday is the Christian Sabbath, the Lord's Day, but where the conditions of industry or service require continuance of work seven days and the consequent employment of some part of the employees on the Lord's Day, then those so employed are entitled to receive a holiday on some other day in the week; and, furthermore, that it is the obligation of every Christian employer so to arrange his scale of wages that the living wage of his employees is calculated, not on a seven-day, but on a six-day basis.

"It is the obligation of every Christian employer, a part of the essential Christian teaching of the brotherhood of man, to pay every employee a living wage, that is, a wage on which not only

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the worker but the average family can live under proper sanitary conditions and with reasonable comfort. Normally the great bulk of the industrial work of our country should be done by the heads of families, and wages should be adjusted not to the cost of living of the unmarried boarder, but to the family life in the home. The living wage differs from time to time and from place to place. The obligation remains unvaried, and no industry can be counted as properly conducted from the standpoint of Christian ethics which is not so conducted that all employees employed therein receive a living wage.

"It is manifest that that industry which, employing its laborers six days in the week, compels them to work twelve hours out of the twenty-four, does not give to those employees a proper opportunity for sane and healthy living. Family life, intelligent social intercourse with one's fellows, are impossible under such conditions, and the laborer not only is not encouraged to develop upward, but, by the conditions of his labor, is held in an inferior and degraded condition, with no chance of development. Such a condition is, we believe, contrary to the dictates of the religion of Christ and a menace to the well-being of the State. It is an obligation resting upon Christian employers so to organize their industry that the employee may have reasonable hours of labor."



THESE MEN WORK TWELVE HOURS A DAY, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK.

But the Church now urges the right of every man to one day of rest in every seven.

The Commission does not attempt to state for all industrial conditions what is a reasonable working-day. It comments in this wise:

"The movement for the standardization of reasonable hours at eight for all industries has not reached such a stage that, in spite of its own opinion that eight hours for labor is reasonable, this Commission is prepared to call upon members of Christian churches to adopt that standard as a part of their Christian obligation, but it is the conviction of this Commission that anything over ten hours in any business or employment is an abuse which should not be tolerated in a Christian community, nor exacted by a Christian employer."

STAKE OF THE FREE CHURCHES IN THE BUDGET FIGHT

THE Free Churchmen in England are specially anxious over the present struggle between Lords and Commons. Their various church papers call upon them to "realize that their religious liberties are all at stake, and that everything won for them by Hampden and Cromwell from the Stuarts is to be snatched from them by the Lords." Meetings are being held in which the political situation is solemnly discust, after fervent prayer and hymn-singing. Dr. Clifford, one of the leaders of Nonconformity in Great Britain, recently said in a public meeting: "We are going to be peer-ridden no longer. We are going to fight to a finish, and get rid once and for all of the despotism of an aristocratic land-owning House of Lords." Mr. Lloyd George addrest a great meeting in Queen's Hall, London, in which the position of nonconformity in relation to the political issues was forcibly put. A summary of his words is given in *The British Weekly* (Independent, London) thus:

ONE-ROOM FAMILY HOUSE, HOMESTEAD.

Such pictures of family life brought to light by the Pittsburg Survey have stirred the Churches to recommend definite efforts toward amelioration.

"He asked why we appeared as Free Churchmen in this conflict. What, said he, is our grievance? Our grievance is this—that 'our case, whatever it is, is examined by a prejudiced tribunal. . . . And my contention as a Free Churchman is this—that the Lords are a biased court, sitting in permanent judgment upon the rights of millions of Free Churchmen who have not a shadow of a chance of getting equal justice from them. . . . He argued that Nonconformists had done service to the land. Hume had admitted that England owed its Constitution to the struggles of the Puritans. Nonconformists worked the mines, cultivated the land, kept the factories going. They deserved fair play. Had they got it?

"Then in a noble passage he said: 'Freedom, the greatest triumph of civilization, was won in this country by the Free Churches, and if there is perfect freedom in this land for any man in any place of worship, it is because its door-posts and its lintels are sprinkled with the blood of the Nonconformists. How could they have justice, when in some 8,000 schools, in places where only one school was possible, Church control was absolute? What was there to say for a system that went to a child and said, "I offer you what is after all the only avenue to a profession for a poor child in a country district. I offer you a noble position in life if you will only sell the faith of your fathers"? That,' said Mr. Lloyd George, with a tremble in his voice, 'is not religion.' He pointed out that Mr. Birrell's Bill was so temperate, so moderate, so tolerant even to denominationalists that the whole body of Catholics in the House of Commons voted for the third reading. Yet when it was sent up to the House of Lords it was torn into little bits. He passed on to the record of the Lords. 'I can not think of any bill promoted in the interests of the Church of England ever rejected by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the House of Lords—not one. . . . I can not recollect a single Nonconformist bill ever sent up to the House of Lords which was not either rejected altogether, or amended to the detriment of Nonconformity—not one.'"

CARNEGIE "DENATURIZING" THE CHURCH COLLEGES

THE process of "denaturizing" that some of our denominational colleges are undergoing through the power of the Carnegie Fund is viewed with alarm by a Methodist writer. For the most part he confines his observations to institutions within his own denomination, but he shows how the principle may have universal application. Indeed, he bases his remarks upon an observation of Dr. Schurman, of Cornell, who, a trustee of the Carnegie Fund himself, yet sees the danger it holds quite apart from denominational questions. Benefactors, Dr. Schurman pointed out, are perpetuating themselves as "corporations." And "these corporations create a new and dangerous situation for the independent and privately endowed universities," for "just in proportion as these are supported by those benevolent corporations is their center of gravity thrown outside themselves." "The purse-strings are now controlled by an immortal power, which makes it its business to investigate and supervise and which lays down conditions that the university must accept, if it is to receive grants of money."

The influence of the Carnegie Foundation, says the writer in *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City), carrying on the thread of Dr. Schurman's argument, "is to put this center of gravity not only outside of the college or university but also outside of the great organized Christian forces—the Christian denominations." The constant pressure of the purse-strings, he says, "is intended to go on over into coming generations." He cites the definite instance of a well-known Methodist institution to show how the pressure operates:

"On July 29, 1905 (two months after the creation of the trust), Dr. George Edward Reed, president of Dickinson, sent forward the information why Dickinson College should be a beneficiary of the fund. A year later he wrote stating that under the charter 'Clergymen of any body can never have more than a definitely restricted representation on the board of trustees,' and that 'no Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has, or can have, official representation on the board of trustees.' But this was not enough. On January 7, 1907, President Reed wrote to ask why the college did not appear in the list of accepted institutions. We quote from the official record:

"'The president of the Foundation replied that the trustees considered it inexpedient for us to announce as undenominational an institution which is *classified* in a formal way *by a denomination as a representative institution of that body* notwithstanding *the absence of denominational* control, and pointed out that Dickinson College appeared in an "official list" of educational institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Methodist publications.'

"Its offense was that the name of the college appeared in the Methodist Year Book. Even that tie was too intimate.

"On February 19, President Reed, says the official record, wrote that 'a few days previously the board of trustees of Dickinson College, at an adjourned meeting in Philadelphia, legally called, passed a series of resolutions,' from which we quote the following:

"'That Dickinson College is under the friendly auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but has never been owned or controlled by any church body.

"'That the publication in any periodical of any church, or in any educational report, or elsewhere, that Dickinson College is under denominational control is not in harmony with facts and is made without authority of the board of trustees.

"'That in order to avoid misunderstanding on the part of the public, the president of the college is directed in the future to report the college as non-sectarian.'

"Is there anything left? The name of Dickinson College is not even to be in the Methodist Year Book. If it is there, it is 'not in harmony with facts."

BEWAILING THE JEWISH CHRISTMAS

THE incongruity of Christmas celebrations in schools almost exclusively Jewish is yearly commented upon in some form, and the month of January always brings out some severe editorials in the Jewish press, reproving the many Jewish parents who have Christmas-trees in their homes, or who let their children take part in the Christmas celebrations in the public schools. This year the New York *Sun* sent its representative to inspect the doings of East-Side schools in New York, and reported what was seen, under the caption of "Jews Who Enjoy Christmas." To *The Hebrew Standard* (New York), a stanchly orthodox Jewish paper which is trying to stem the "Americanization" of the race, both the Jewish celebration of Christmas and *The Sun's* apparent amusement over the fact are melancholy spectacles. This journal reports somewhat bitterly that "*The Sun's* writer took great delight in describing in detail the part that was taken by the little Jewish children in those celebrations, and took occasion to tease and mock the Jewish people with this observance of the Christian holiday among the Jews." It quotes the paper, which it calls "the great jester at the court of Mammon," as saying this:

"The reporter, out to see if in the Yiddish district the Christmas season is being celebrated, visited that school in Willett Street because every pupil in it comes from a Jewish home. Every classroom in the old building had its Christmas-tree brightly decorated, and to-day in every classroom each pupil will receive candy, an orange, and a toy bought from a fund such as public-school teachers seem always able to summon when such an occasion demands."

Both the school authorities who permit these celebrations and *The Sun* which reports them come in for severe comment at the hands of this paper. We read:

"It is a great achievement on the part of our school authorities, a noble and brave act, to entice little children and induce them to participate in ceremonies of an alien religion by offering them candies and toys, and to draw them away from their own, through the attraction of gifts and entertainments. *The Sun* may well be proud of the display of good-will and courage. It is very much in line with its own policy of taking advantage of the helpless and of attacking those who can not well defend themselves. The school authorities, too, should be happy in the freedom we allow them to do as they will with the little Jewish children and, in fact, that, after all the protests which had previously come from Jewish quarters, they are now allowed to have their own way. Everything is evidently as it was despite the fight that was carried on two years ago against the Christmas observances in the schools. The authorities have their own way, and the Jewish members of the Board of Education would be the last persons to say anything against the Christmas celebration.

"The public schools are not alone in their efforts to interest Jewish children in Christianity; their endeavors are supplemented by a number of private institutions, and it would have done *The Sun's* heart good to see and to describe the Christmas celebration which was held in the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge streets. *The Sun*, with its strong interests in the proselytizing efforts among Jews, would have been particularly elated to know that this institution is supported by some of the prominent Jews of this city. To know that one of the chief workers in this Settlement is himself a Jew would have been still more joyous, and it is a pity that *The Sun*, with its journalistic alertness, its strong friendship for the Jews, and its deep interest in the East Side, forgot to send a reporter to the Christmas celebration at the University Settlement.

"It is understood that the celebration in the University Settlement was held in spite of the protests which came from a number of the frequenters of that institution. Our protests are not heeded anywhere, and so far the *Goyim* have nearly everywhere their own way, and in many instances their work is aided and abetted by Jewish *Goyim*. But this will not always be; sooner or later the bulk of the self-respecting Jews will get together and act, and then some of the 'prominent Hebrews' will be surprized, and *The Sun*, always ready to jump on those who are down, will laugh at their discomfiture."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHEN "CHANTICLEER" CROWS

THE Paris press seem to be standing at keyholes eagerly catching any news of the long-expected Rostand drama of "Chanticleer." Report has it that the play will face the public at the Porte Saint-Martin Theater about the last week of January. Newspapers can not await this event before telling their readers what it is like and all about it. So the *Journal* and *Éclair* and the Italian newspaper *Secolo*, says a cable message to the New York *Sun*, have fallen into the hands of the authorities and their editions containing an analysis of and extracts from the barnyard play have been seized. This was done at the instigation of the *Review-Illustration* (Paris) which holds the exclusive right of publication of Rostand's "Chanticleer" after its first performance. An earlier issue of the Paris *Gil Blas* seems to have escaped vigilant notice and from an article published in its pages we cull these curious facts:

The play will be in four acts, of which the first represents the barnyard. The rooster, interpreted by the actor Guitry, is really the monarch of all he surveys until the hen pheasant takes refuge within the barnyard and wins his love. In the second act a forest at night will be seen and a flight of the rooster with the hen pheasant. It is during this act that night birds conspire against the rooster. In the third act a grand reception will be given by the hen pheasant. As to the fourth act no one, with the exception of the actors themselves, knows what it will represent.

The question of costumes presented the greatest difficulties that the manager has been confronted with for a long time. Many obstacles had to be overcome before Guitry was induced to disguise himself as a rooster. Finally the actor succeeded in obtaining from Rostand himself the permission to have the beak consist merely of a prolongation of the nose without hiding the lower part of his face, so that he might be able to recite his verses more freely.

The costume of the dog, to be worn by the younger Coquelin, son of the great French actor who died recently, was also the cause of some trouble. The result is, however, that the actor will be allowed to remain while acting in the normal position for a man, that is, on his hind legs. He will then give the impression of a trained dog. And as every actor will have the privilege of being judged by the public the more favorably as he succeeds in imitating more closely the animal he actually represents, we may venture to say that it will be a source of extreme pleasure for Coquelin to know that the spectators will say of him: "What a dog!"

The rôle of the blackbird will be interpreted by Galipaux, who is now playing in the "Merry Widow." Rostand himself begged him to learn how to hop about like the blackbirds. It is even said that one day some of Galipaux's friends saw him perform this stunt in a public place and as they burst out laughing the actor said: "Do not laugh, my friends, you know I must learn the rôle of the blackbird!"

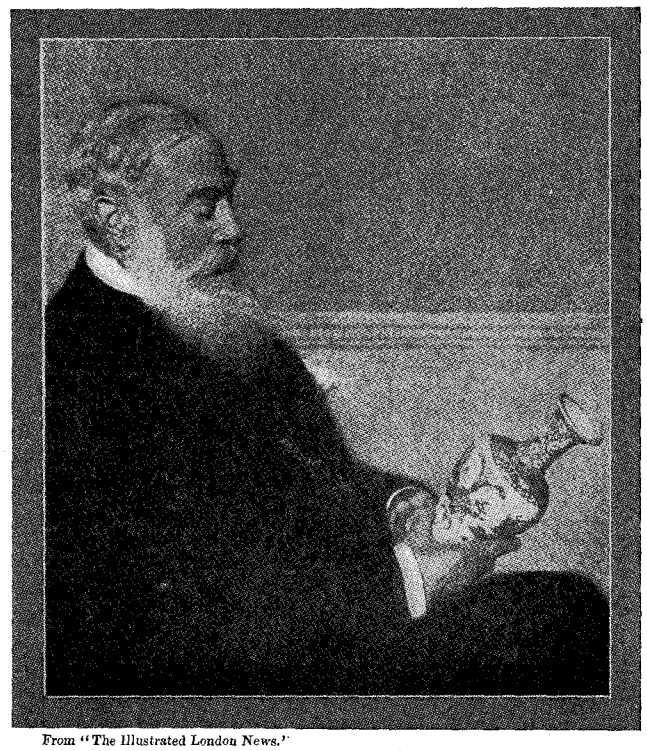
The rôle of the hen pheasant will be interpreted by Madame Simona, the famous actress who just lately married the son of Casimir-Périer, ex-President of France. There will be a loving scene between the rooster and the hen pheasant, but as we know that roosters and hens kiss each other simply with the contact of their beaks, it may be safely predicted that the young husband of Madame Simona will not be jealous of such an emotional manifestation of love. . . . . .

The manager of the play has already advertised the sale of seats and we are informed that the price of orchestra seats will be as high as $20. It is even stated that a well-known speculator has bought in advance an entire row of seats for ninety performances. Something unheard in the annals of Parisian theaters.

In commenting upon the literary interest that the play will excite, a humorous critic asks if it would not have been better for the author to confine the publicity of the play to book form and not put it on the stage at all. But the same critic realizes that sometimes the money made from a successful play outstrips by far the income of a successful book. And this is a fact that contemporary art does not overlook. Evidently Rostand knew his hens before he began to sing of his noisy barnyard. And from this point of view "Chanticleer" is truly an excellent and practical treatise on poultry-raising. "Just think of a hen pheasant that will lay golden eggs!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ART TREASURES SAVED TO BRITAIN

NO anxiety caused by imminent depredations of American art collectors seems to have matched that recently felt by the English nation as they waited to know the results of the Salting will. Had the late George Salting made the nation his beneficiary or would his collections go under the hammer? He was known to have made several wills, but it was unknown for several days if he had signed any of them. Anxiety was finally ended and the



From "The Illustrated London News."

GEORGE SALTING,

Called "the greatest English art collector of this age," who has just bequeathed to the nation his pictures and art objects.

nation enriched by possessions unequaled since those left to it at the death of Lady Wallace. In the notices printed in the English papers Mr. Salting is called "the greatest English art collector of his age." He had an income of $150,000, but lived quietly in a few rooms over the Thatched House Club in St. James' Street, London. "A bachelor by nature, and with few interests outside his hobby, he devoted his life to collecting." His wonderful Italian paintings have long been hanging in the National Gallery, while Oriental porcelains, majolica, early ivories, bronzes, and other objects to the number of thousands have formed the leading features of the museum at South Kensington. The rooms where he lived, says the London *Times*, "are like the apartments of Balzac's *Cousin Pons*, for every corner is filled to congestion with masterpieces of the great artists of Italy, Holland, and England stacked up in every available corner." *The Times* thus indicates some of his possessions in pictorial art:

"The catalogs of the exhibitions held at the Burlington Fine Arts Club during the last forty years indicate not only the wealth but also the extraordinary variety of Mr. Salting's collection. He began to exhibit here in 1872, when he lent two drawings by Claude Lorrain; and it was one of the two regrets of his life as a collector

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that in the early days he 'swopped' a very beautiful sketch by Pater, which, as he said, had he kept, would have led to the formation of a collection of pictures by Watteau, Lancret, and other French painters of *fêtes champêtres*.

"His attention was at an early period attracted to the masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools, and one of his first purchases in this respect was in 1874, when he bought at Christie's a landscape by Wynants, with figures by Paul Potter. This purchase was followed by others of the same groups—so much so, indeed, that at the time of his death his collection practically included the finest obtainable pictures by all the leading artists of Holland and Belgium. There are ten or eleven Ruysdaels; two magnificent Hobbemas, one from the Blathwayt sale and the other from the Hope collection; three or four by Jan Steen, including the 'Family at Table,' from the Prince Eugene (of Munich) and Leuchtenberg (St. Petersburg) collections; and 'The Oyster Feast,' with a long pedigree, which Mr. Salting secured at the Sir H. H. Campbell sale in 1894. By Metsu there is 'The Blacksmith's Shop,' with a pedigree of over a century fully established; by Peter De Hooch the 'Refusing the Glass,' which was in the Pierre de Grand Pré sale of 1809—when it sold for 1,103 francs only; and by Vermeer there is the well-known picture of a 'Young Lady at a Spinet,' described by Purthey and at one time in the Thoré-Burger collection. A 'Winter Scene,' by Aart Van der Neer, from Lord Haldon's collection; two Cuyps, one a herd of cows, signed, which passed through the Bernal and Rudolph Kann, among other famous collections; two or three Van Goyens from the R. P. Roupell sale in 1887; an interior by Peter Codde, 1640; several drawings by A. Van Ostade from the Holford collection, and a drawing by Paul Potter, 1650, with the same *provenance;* two splendid portraits by Frans Hals, a man and a woman; a series of about a dozen drawings by Rembrandt, are among the almost bewildering variety of Mr. Salting's collection. To these may be added the Van Dyck portrait called Prince D'Angri, which Mr. Cust thinks may be that of Prince Tingry, one of the titles of the eldest son of the Duke of Luxembourg, and several drawings also by Van Dyck. Lord Dudley's Rubens, 'Juno and Argus,' may be also mentioned here as having been purchased by Mr. Salting at the famous sale."

THE GOD OF WAR.

One of Salting's porcelains of the K'ang Hsi period (1662–1722).

His collection of early Italian pictures was impoverished by the loss of a picture which he was led to part with because Dr. Bode, of the more recent Leonardo wax-bust fame, thought it spurious. The loss of this was one of his life-long regrets. We read:

"He had purchased at a comparatively small price a Sienese portrait said to represent Petrarch's Laura; Dr. Bode impugned its genuineness, and Mr. Salting returned it; soon after it was lent to a public exhibition of old masters, and soon after that sold to one of the most competent experts in Europe at more than double the amount paid for it by Mr. Salting. Several of his Italian pictures were acquired at the Dudley sale in 1892, among them the Peruzzi 'Adoration of the Shepherds' and the Andrea del Sarto 'Holy Family'; the 'Annunciation,' 1506, by Andrea da Solario, came from the Kay collection in 1901, at what was then regarded as a high price. Francia's portrait of a lady, the Beltraffio 'Virgin and Child,' and Ghirlandaio's 'Girolamo Benivieni' were among the Italian pictures at the Old Masters in 1902. His pictures of the Ferrara-Bologna school (1440–1540) included an example of Ercole de' Robusti, 'A Concert,' and a portrait ascribed to Amico Aspertina; and both these attracted much attention at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1894."

Mr. Laurence Binyon, writing of Salting in *The Saturday Review* (London), characterizes him thus:

"George Salting was of the great race. And fortune had amply endowed him with the means to gratify his instinct. For long years he spent all but a fraction of a great income on his manifold collections. He bought widely and bought well. It is true, he had his limitations. He was no pioneer. But to be in advance of the taste of the time, like Rossetti, to discover virgin fields, unexploited yet by dealers, this is the province of the genius with moderate means. Mr. Salting could afford to compete with a keen market; if he bought what it was the fashion to pay high for, no doubt the joys of contest brought his occupation richer zest. The days of anxiety he cost the dealers, those luxuries of hesitation, those dallyings of desire, were all indispensable; the pleasing torments of devotion. It may be said that his vast collections lacked character; that subtle impress of personality which certain collectors give to what they own, so that we feel it inconceivable that things of a particular type or quality should ever belong to them, while other things seem to be theirs by a sort of right. I have heard, I do not know how much truth is in the report, that rival collectors, wishing to divert Mr. Salting from their own special field, succeeded by telling him that they had acquired something (in a quite different line) of which he had no specimen; it was enough to start him on a fresh track. But whatever province he invaded, his captures were of the choicest. Collecting for him was the grand passion. Already, as we see from the newspapers, he is becoming a legend. His extravagant economies in the little comforts proverbially associated with wealthy bachelors touch the popular imagination. He had a part in life, and he played it, serenely unconscious of effect, to the full. We have too few of such characters in our day of smooth compromises. He had the simplicity and grandeur of a type. If Molière had created a collector in his comedies, he would have been such a man as this."

A LIMOGES ENAMEL DISH.

(Sixteenth century.)

Representing the "Feast of the Gods at the marriage of Cupid and Psyche." The Salting collection is especially rich in enamels.

The bulk of the collection is to go to the Victoria and Albert Museum; but the condition is made that all the bequest to that museum is to be kept together. "A rather severe blow," says Mr. Binyon, "to the newly adopted 'classification by material.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE "ACADEMY" MONOPOLY

THE spirit of literary sectionalism has been quickened by certain public manifestations of what is called a literary aristocracy forming itself in New York. The body is not a new one, having been formed at least five years ago as an American Academy of Arts and Letters growing out of an older National Institute of Arts and Letters organized in 1898. The Academy troubled the country no more than sleeping dogs until quite recently, when an Eastern laudation of the Academy is followed by an ironical reply from the West. Prof. Brander Matthews says, in a recent issue of *The Outlook*, that "no competent observer could deny" that the membership in the "American Academy" "is truly characteristic of the best that the United States has to show in poetry and in fiction, in history and in the drama, in criticism and in scholarship, in music and in architecture, in painting and in sculpture." Mr. Charles Leonard Moore quickly follows this by an article in the Chicago *Dial*, which is not meant as a direct challenge to Professor Matthews, perhaps, but it matches his complacence by a delicate irony in referring to New York as having "made the country a present of a National Academy." The composition of this "Senate of Immortals," he thinks, is a matter for curious study. "There is a fair representation of New Englanders, and a few other exiles from the Great White Way; but the pomp and prodigality of New York genius is mainly in evidence." Here is the list of members so far standing on the roll:

E. A. Abbey	R. U. Johnson
C. F. Adams	John La Farge
Henry Adams	Henry C. Lea *
T. B. Aldrich *	Henry Cabot Lodge
John Bigelow	T. R. Lounsbury
E. H. Blashfield	H. W. Mabie
W. C. Brownell	Edward MacDowell *
John Burroughs	C. F. McKim *
G. W. Cable	A. T. Mahan
G. W. Chadwick	Brander Matthews
W. M. Chase	D. G. Mitchell *
S. L. Clemens	W. V. Moody
Kenyon Cox	John Muir
F. M. Crawford*	C. E. Norton *
D. C. French	T. N. Page
H. H. Furness	H. W. Parker
R. W. Gilder *	J. F. Rhodes
B. L. Gildersleeve	Theodore Roosevelt
D. C. Gilman *	Augustus Saint-Gaudens *
A. T. Hadley	Carl Schurz *
E. E. Hale *	E. C. Stedman *
J. C. Harris *	J. S. Sargent
Thomas Hastings	W. M. Sloane
John Hay *	F. Hopkinson Smith
T. W. Higginson	A. H. Thayer
Winslow Homer	Henry VanDyke
Bronson Howard *	Elihu Vedder
Julia Ward Howe	J. A. Ward
W. D. Howells	A. D. White
Henry James	Woodrow Wilson
Joseph Jefferson *	G. E. Woodberry

* Deceased.

Doubtless New York could have done better by itself, had it not been too magnanimous not to let the rest of the country have a look in, observes Mr. Moore, who goes on:

"A good third of the names would probably be inevitable in any list of distinguished living Americans. But the others could be matched and overmatched again and again.

"There is of course a good side to this glorification of group. New England in its best days was loyal to instincts of locality. It backed and cheered its intellectual athletes on, and the spirited runners felt the stimulus and sprang forward to win the prizes. New York deserves credit for taking care of its own. It reminds me of a story which my father used to tell, of a visit he paid with a companion to a friend's country house. The owner of the property had an idiot son; and my father, introducing his friend, said, 'This is Mr. Satterthwaite, Sammy. He is a Quaker. The Quakers, you know, are good people.' 'Yes,' said the idiot, 'good to themselves.' It used to be said that no Bostonian could escape having a statue erected for him; and New York seems moving in the same laudable direction. But it can hardly expect that the rest of the country will bow down and worship its totems of a tribe.

"It is hard to conceive just what ideal the makers of this Academy had in view—just what kind of sheep they deemed acceptable, and just what kind of goats they thought undesirable. It includes men of affairs and publicists, but ignores some of our greatest. It admits a large number of artists, which is a commendable departure from the practise of the French Academy. It allows a number of college presidents, but disallows others as well and widely known. It ignores the Church, the Army and Navy, and the stage. Altogether the list is badly balanced and badly selected, and seems to be issued with the imprint of a prominent magazine."

We talk a great deal about democracy in America, says Mr. Moore, but it looks to him "as tho we were making a quiet, disguised, but determined effort to create an aristocracy." The idea is not abhorrent to the writer, who adds, "Quite right, in a way!" Going on:

"We begin to want some tangible evidence of the existence of the best. The idea of a society composed of people of achievement and renown begins to appeal to us. The movement is fluid as yet; it has not hardened into an official caste, a plutocracy, or a class of all the talents. Any effort toward directing this movement in the way of intellectual and spiritual superiority, and away from the worship of mere wealth, is good. Coteries and associations with intellectual trend are

TRIPTYCH OF THE CRUCIFIXION IN LIMOGES ENAMEL.

Mr. Salting paid 1,550 guineas for the two outside panels (each 9¼ by 3½ in.) at the Amherst of Hackney sale in December, 1908. He already possest the center-piece. They are thus restored to their original form.

CHINESE VASE.

One of the famous seventeen black, with plum-blossom decoration (Salting collection).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

springing up all over the country. A bright woman once told me that she had just had a dream of heaven, and it was exactly like a meeting of the Contemporary Club in Philadelphia. Possibly she was an enthusiast, but she exprest a feeling of delight in high intercourse which I believe is becoming common."

THE SINGER AND HER PUBLIC

OPERA-GOERS who hold in their hands the fate of singers may not like to be told that they do not know a good singer when they hear one, or, worse, that they do not know a bad singer when they hear one. The ease with which they may make or break a reputation possibly leads them to think they do know such elemental things as these, but Mr. W. J. Henderson, music critic of the New York *Sun*, assures us that opera-goers are "notoriously uncritical." He asserts that "they have stronger likes and dislikes than any other class of art votaries, yet they rarely give reasons for their preferences." Most of these devotees, he would have us believe, are deaf to any real appreciation of the art of singing, but are caught by "some quality of mere sound which appeals to their fancy." The irony of this for the enthusiastic opera-goer is that such "sounds" often "offend a cultivated ear." But the public, he goes on to say in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (January), "dearly loves to be astonished," forgetting that "the greatest art does not astonish, but rather awes by its simple and lofty publication of elemental truth." Mr. Henderson observes:

"Nothing is better known than the mere technics of singing, yet the operatic public appears to be utterly ignorant of them or to care nothing about them. It does not even demand that the voice shall be 'cultivated,' as the phrase goes. A cultivated voice should, at least, have one tone quality from bottom to top, like a good piano. Many opera-singers have upper registers that seem to belong to voices unrelated to the lower registers. The operatic public does not care. Hoarse, strident, screaming tones, mere noises, are accepted as readily as those of mellow beauty. Distortion of the curves of exquisite melodies by reckless chopping of the phrases passes without public notice. Blurred outlines, slurred passage work, false intonation, expression diametrically contrary to the significance of the text and to the nature of the melody, violent and unreasoning rushes from piano to forte and back, explosive treatment of flowing airs—all these things are, apparently, unnoticed by the operatic public. All it seems to ask is that here and there a note or two shall sound good to it, and that the singer shall from time to time reach a 'climax,' by which it means exhibit a vast deal of wind power and make the rafters ring."

From this point Mr. Henderson proceeds to review some of the leaders of song among us and indicates where each of them stands. Melba's voice is, in his opinion, the most beautiful heard by the present generation of opera-goers. "Only Patti's has excelled it, but Patti fairly belongs to the past." He writes:

"The purity of the natural quality of Madame Melba's voice is accompanied by an unusual amount of sonority. It is a wonderfully strong voice of its type. Its range is that of the typical colorature soprano, and the scale is perfectly equalized. As Walter Damrosch pertinently said, on the occasion of Madame Melba's American début: 'There are no registers in that voice; it is all one register.' That is perfection in the scale. It is this perfection that makes the delivery of a sustained melody so beautiful as mere sound that we are prone to forget that it is deficient in vital warmth. Melba's singing has always lacked expressiveness, partly by reason of the quality of the tone and partly because of shortcomings in the temperament of the singer.

"In the treatment of the musical phrase, one of the most important elements of singing, Melba was formerly careless; but in recent years she has shown herself capable of high artistic achievement in this matter. No singer of our time has excelled her in the delivery of florid passages. Only one can be said to have rivaled her—namely, Sembrich. In the application of the nuances which go toward expression Madame Melba has not risen to the highest level. She has not the sensitive emotional organization which furnishes unerring instincts in this matter, nor has she that cultivated musicianship which goes so far toward supplying the deficiency. In short, Madame Melba is a splendid demonstration of how much can be accomplished by a beautiful natural voice coupled with a highly developed technic and a respectable taste. . . . . .

"Madame Sembrich has never enjoyed the same tonal equipment as Melba. The Polish singer's voice is distinctly smaller in power and volume, and it lacks that peculiar penetrating brilliancy which makes Melba's singing, especially in florid passages, so dazzling. On the other hand, Madame Sembrich's voice has a softer and mellower tint and is better suited to the expression of tender feelings. This voice never equaled Melba's in natural equality of its scale, but skill in its development has made the difference between the two in this matter practically imperceptible. In musicianship Madame Sembrich is the superior of all the other sopranos mentioned in this article. She sings not like a mere singer, but like a master singer. Her phrasing is perfect."

Tetrazzini's position, we are told, is won by astonishing the public. "Her fluent staccato, her wonderfully executed swell on high tones, and some other feats are topics of general comment." But—

"In the delivery of simple, flowing melody her singing is not that of a real artist. The breaks between her registers come out most unpleasantly, and her phrasing, which is usually in short and spasmodic groups, without consideration for the meter of the melody or the sense of the text, is a serious blot upon her delivery. Furthermore, the pallid color of her lower tones makes depth or tenderness of expression impossible. Persons of sound taste can not overlook the defects in Madame Tetrazzini's singing, nor forgive them for the sake of a few brilliant tricks, some of which are but imperfectly performed, and most of which are executed after unconcealed preparation. It is significant that her only lasting success has been made in the highly decorated 'mad scene' of Donizetti's 'Lucia.'"

Mary Garden is "not to be considered seriously" as a singer. For these reasons:

"Her voice is thin and acid in natural quality and her emission of tone shows little regard for the technics of vocal art. She succeeds best in parts calling for ingenuity in the preparation of pictorial features and for the arrangement of theatrical effects. She is first of all an actress; not one of high poetic ideals, but of profound skill in divining the beat of the public pulse. Like her master, Massenet, she understands the entire apparatus of the theater, and while she can not really sing such rôles as 'Thais' or 'Salome' she composes them with superb knowledge of effect and interprets them with irresistible cleverness. Her finest achievement is, without doubt, her *Melisande*, because in it the unmusical character of her vocal delivery works no harm, while her genius for pictorial delineation, for the graphics of the stage, rises to its finest heights. One has only to listen to her last scene in 'Louise' to realize that she is not a singer. One has only to observe her atmospheric first scene in 'Pelleas et Melisande' and her realistic dance in 'Salome' to realize that she is a pantomimist of extraordinary ability. But when people speak of Mary Garden as a 'musical artist' they show little respect for music or the technics of singing."

Geraldine Farrar is pronounced "overrated." Her voice is described as "a lyric voice with a leaning toward the dramatic character." But "she is a victim of the 'big-tone' habit; she sings most of the time too strenuously, and the result is that her piano is weak and deficient in control." Olivia Fremstad's technic "is largely composed of makeshifts necessitated by the forcing upward of her voice, but her interpretation is the product of inspiration and intelligence." Nordica and Gadski are summarized thus:

"Madame Nordica is the dean of the gild of dramatic sopranos now before the American public. She has a strong, penetrating, powerful voice which ranges easily to the high C. She has all her life been a close and intelligent student of vocal art, and she knows how to sing. Her voice has a bad spot just above the treble clef and her art has never enabled her to smooth over this break. It does not often mar her singing, however, and, doubtless, few hearers notice it. Madame Nordica has never achieved as much by the communicative force of a flaming temperament as by fine intelligence. . . . Madame Gadski must be set down, first of all, as a singer. She has a superb dramatic soprano voice, which has rounded out and matured gloriously since she first was heard in this country."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Abbey, Henry. The Dream of Love—A Mystery. 16mo, pp. 94. Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press. 75 cents.

Addleshaw, Percy. Sir Philip Sidney. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 381. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Archibald, Raymond Clare. Carlyle's First Love. Pp. 214. New York: John Lane Co. $3.50.

The title of this book seems incomplete without the interrogation point, for in the minds of many there is real question as to Margaret Gordon ever having been the first love and inspiration of the "Sage of Chelsea." Surely the romance (if such ever existed) rests upon a slender foundation—two letters from the lady in question to the struggling Scotch schoolmaster. The wording of these fugitive epistles would seem to indicate that on Carlyle's side at least there was an emotion stronger than friendship. Again, eminent authorities (Froude among others) go so far as to insist that Margaret Gordon was the original of "Blumine" in "Sartor Resartus," and certainly the heroine of the book bears a striking similarity to descriptions of Margaret Gordon gleaned from Carlyle's correspondence.

On the other hand, it seems strange that many of this lady's relatives and friends never knew her to claim any acquaintance with Carlyle. She dropt out of his life completely, and not long after contracted a happy marriage with Mr. Alexander Bannerman, whom Carlyle characteristically, but wrongly, describes as a "rich, insignificant Aberdeen Mr. Something." The reader is left to draw his own conclusions. Margaret Gordon at least early discovered Carlyle's possibilities, and in a measure probably shaped his future. "In time your abilities must be known," she writes prophetically; "genius will render you great."

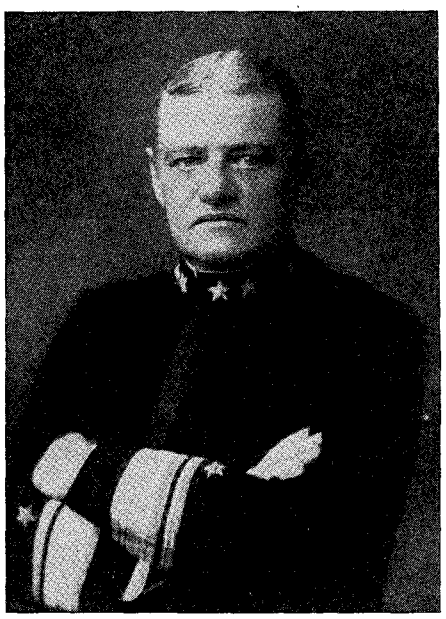
Belloc, Hilaire. Marie Antoinette. Pp. 559. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.75.

Mr. Belloc's volume will deepen interest in Marie Antoinette, the helpless victim of a series of tragic circumstances out of all proportion to her culpability. That she should be the object of deepest pity rather than censure, a study of her early formative years serves to make plain. Wild, unrestrained years they were, both at the Austrian and French courts, culminating in a purely political marriage whose sole object was the material advancement of the Hapsburgs. The story of the diamond necklace is recorded in a special chapter. The vindication of the powerful Cardinal de Rohan by public trial only served to single out the queen as a target for repeated attacks. From this time on, the dark clouds of disaster and ruin gathered about her head with ever-increasing force. It was her misfortune that she was never able to understand either the French people or the fact that certain vital principles were at stake which might cost her her throne. Ineffectually she tried to stem the disaffection of the "monsters and tigers" (as she termed her subjects) by herself becoming Louis's chief adviser and directing the policy of the crown. Her failure to read the signs of the times aright hastened the final act of the awful tragedy. During the days of imprisonment preceding her death, Marie Antoinette became far more of a woman than she had ever been in all the gay, thoughtless years that had come before. It took such a crisis as this to bring out the latent womanliness of her character and, as the author observes, "upon this last mood her legend is built and survives."

Brooks, John Graham. The Conflict Between Private Monopoly and Good Citizenship. 16mo, pp. 43. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. Barty Crusoe and His Man Saturday. Pp. 231. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

As its name implies, this book is the story of a desert island. It is a continuation of "The Good Wolf," and records the



ADMIRAL EVANS,
Who has a new volume of recollections in press as a sequel to his "A Sailor's Log."

exciting adventures of a quartet of friends—the accommodating wolf, Barty Crusoe, his Man Saturday, and a wonderful bird named Blue Crest—"10,000 miles away from everybody." Barty is carried thither by the Good Wolf and early makes the acquaintance of his Man Saturday, who in this case proves to be an intelligent black monkey. His provisions for supplying his master with the necessities of life are as ingenious as those of his predecessor, Man

ALBERT B. FAUST,
Whose work on "The German Element in the United States" is just ready.

Friday. The experiences of the little group exceed in novelty those of Robinson Crusoe himself. They attend a piratical tea-party and are allowed to witness a thrilling fight between the Polite Pirates and the Impolite Pirates.

The illustrations no less than the text are such as to appeal to the childish imagination. Each page has a pictured border at top and bottom and there are several full-page illustrations in color. This pleasing story is a further proof that Mrs. Burnett never disappoints her young friends, and together with its companion volume has been aptly called a classic of childhood.

Carus, Dr. Paul. Philosophy as a Science. A synopsis of his writings. Containing an introduction written by himself, summaries of his books, and a list of articles to date. 12mo, pp. 213. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, and **Emerson,** Ralph Waldo. Friendship. Pp. 238. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The publishers of this book may be congratulated upon the production of an exceptionally tasteful volume. Its artistic appearance, together with the choice of subject, combine to make it an attractive gift-book. The binding is in deep blue decorated in gold, while each page has a charming conventional flower border in colors. Alternate pages contain quotations on the subject of friendship by both ancient and modern authors. It might seem at first thought an odd idea to combine the essays of two authors so widely separated in point of time and environment as Cicero and Emerson. Yet the reader will find it a not uninteresting task to compare the view-points of the two sages which he may conclude are not so radically different as he at first supposed them to be.

Conyngton, Mary. How to Help. A Manual of Practical Charity. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Cox, Florence Tinsley. The Chronicles of Rhoda. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 286. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Davidson, Gladys. Stories from the Operas. With Short Biographies of the Composers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 151. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

De Morgan, William. It Never Can Happen Again. Pp. 688. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

In this day of the modern novel, with its problematic plot, swift action, and startling climax, a work of the character of Mr. De Morgan's latest book seems somewhat incongruous. A rather bulky volume containing nearly seven hundred pages of fine print constitutes a formidable introduction, to begin with. With Dickens-like faithfulness to detail, the author goes into minute particulars concerning every incident and character presented. All this is well done, but it detracts from the interest of the novel as a whole.

Between Mr. Alfred Challis (better known as Titus Scroop, a successful novelist) and the aristocratic Judith Arkroyd, a young woman with stage ambitions, there springs up a Platonic affection. It develops with the rapidity such attachments usually assume, until the jealous wife, Marianne, intervenes. Judith's alternate coquetry and indifference, Scroop's passionate ardor and remorse, and Marianne's forgiveness and bitterness, are carried through some fifty chapters without materially changing the relations between the three. Finally, the novelist's domestic difficulties are settled in the most humdrum

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

way imaginable. Little Eliza Ann, otherwise "Lizarann," and her blind, devoted father are pathetically interesting, but have little connection with the main thread of the story. The tiny waif is a Cockney of the Cockneys, and her childish observations are touched with quaint humor. The extreme length of the story will, it is feared, repel many impatient readers.

Draper, Andrew S. American Education. 8vo, pp. 383. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

Mr. Draper's learning and experience have enabled him to produce a technical handbook of singular value. The range of the subjects he treats, the broad views which he promulgates, and the details into which he enters, are presented clearly and concisely. This will be looked upon as a work which all who have the direction of educational activities in this country will hail as a manual of pedagogy of real importance.

Emerson, Charles Wesley. Six Lectures by, to Students of Oratory. Portrait. Edited by Mrs. Emerson. Millis, Mass.: Emerson School of Oratory. Leather, $2.

Finck, Henry T. Success in Music and How it is Won. 8vo, pp. 471. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

The capable musical critic of *The Evening Post* has here given his readers the practical results of his close observation of music and musical accomplishments, as exemplified in the lives of those great artists with whom he was acquainted either personally or through their works. While the book is distinctly didactic and contains hints to teachers, advice to parents who have more or less musical children, hints to pupils, singers, and players, a great deal of its charm is due to its biographical and in some measure autobiographical character. It is filled with anecdotes and delightful touches of description which open a view of the personalities he deals with, which is deeply interesting. He has a great admiration for Jenny Lind, and it throws some light, he implies, on her success as a singer to learn that she "was fond of sewing, and we have the testimony of her maid regarding the quality of her work. 'Madame's stitches,' she said, 'never come out.'" Many would-be singers fail, he adds, because they have not "the character, the perseverance, the conscientiousness, to make stitches that never come out." Christine Nilsson emulated the character of this artist. "Her first earnings were devoted to buying a farm for her parents and another for her brother." She was always ready "to use her voice in the service of the poor and the

PROF. RUDOLF EUCKEN,
Author of "The Problem of Human Life."

MEREDITH NICHOLSON,
Author of "Lords of High Decision."

victims of misfortunes." The author does not speak in exactly the same terms of Patti with her "Welsh castle," altho she, of course, tho extravagant in her professional life, was charitable. While the writer thus deals with the personal disposition of his musical friends, as well as with their style, from Melba, "the kangaroo prima donna," so nicknamed, as much from her "dazzling explosion of runs, trills, and staccato rockets," as from her Australian origin, to "Paderewski and his secrets," there is much practical learning and wisdom for young musicians to derive from the last hundred pages of the work.

Flick, Alexander Clarence. The Rise of the Medieval Church. 8vo, pp. 623. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The change in church history which came with the establishment of the papal power as developed by Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) is one of the most momentous facts in the history of Europe. This one phase of progress in ecclesiasticism has not been dwelt upon by historians with sufficient point and clearness and it has been left to Professor Flick to concentrate a great deal of light and learning on the transition. He shows how the diocesan and provincial hierarchies of the post-apostolic age became at last merged into one central power seated at Rome and how one version of the Scriptures was authoritatively promulgated and one form of service and ritual imposed upon those owning the Roman obedience. The book is well and clearly written; there is a valuable bibliography and index included in it, and it is written impartially and with the judgment of a scientific historian.

Forbes, George. History of Astronomy. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 200. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Fraser, Georgia. The Stone House at Gowanus. Scene of the Battle of Long Island. Stirling's Headquarters, Cornwallis's Redoubt, Occupied by Washington. Colonial Residence of Dutch Architecture. Built by Nicholas Vechte, 1699. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 161. New York: Witter & Kintner. $2.50.

Frazer, M. D. Practical Guide to Great Britain and Ireland. Preparation, Cost, Routes, Sightseeing. 2 vols. Vol. I. England and Wales. Vol. II. Ireland and Scotland. 16mo, pp. 473, 338. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Gale, Zona. Friendship Village Love Stories. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Gordon, Armistead C. William Fitzhugh Gordon. A Virginian of the Old School: His Life, Times, and Contemporaries. (1787–1858.) Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 412. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $3 net.

Grenfell, Wilfred T., and **Others.** Labrador, The Country and the People. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 497. New York: Macmillan Co. $2.25.

The men of our day, who have done some exploring in Labrador, see it with very different eyes from the men of an earlier period. Old Jacques Cartier, searching for an Eldorado, discovered Labrador, and saw so little in it that he called it "the Land of Cain." About a century and a half later Lieutenant Curtis wrote of it as "a country formed of frightful mountains and unfruitful valleys, a prodigious heap of barren rock," and George Cartwright, after twenty years' experience on the coast, speaks of it thus, "God created that country last of all and threw together there the refuse of his materials as of no use to mankind." A very different story from all this comes from one of the contributors to this volume, Dr. Reginald A. Daly, professor of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, in his chapter on the geology and scenery. He remarks that the artist and explorer of to-day gives us wiser counsels. Not only is Labrador a great picture-gallery, but it is also "a kind of mental and moral sanitarium."

The book is designed to lay before the public facts concerning a land that is practically unexplored, but full of promise both for the tourist and the tradesman. Dr. Grenfell has called to his aid in describing the land of Labrador capable scientific men, who contribute chapters on history, geology, on the interior, the Indians, the birds, the flora, the insects, the marine crustacea, the mollusks, and the mammals. Dr. Grenfell himself contributes chapters on the routes, the physiography, the people, the missions, the reindeer, the dogs, the cod and cod-fishing, the salmon-fishery,

(*Continued on page* 110)

ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER,
Author of "Romantic Germany."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A WOODEN BRAIN-BOX.

Many a business man has come to call his card-index system and vertical files his brain-box, and it is remarkable the orderly array of important facts and figures, important data and valuable written records of all kinds, that the modern Captain of Industry depends on and which must be readily accessible, to be of any value whatever.

The first improvement on the old plan of a tissue copybook for copies and a separate file for the answers received, was to file all correspondence relating to one party, together in a folder. This, in effect, became a sheaf of letters and answers in proper order, which could be conveniently handled together. The saving in time over the old system of looking up each letter separately, was a marked improvement. Most business houses use this system to-day, but lately there is a tendency among large firms to make their vertical files and their card indexes classify still more than merely correspondence and a list of names.

Reports of salesmen on certain towns, or customer's items regarding a certain class of trade; financial reports; matters of information to the credit man, and many other particulars that bear on certain subjects are filed together in the business office. Special files are now made to hold invoices and receipts; others for documents, and even a check file is indispensable in many offices. The factory superintendent has his costs, his record of machine efficiency, as well as his purchasing records, each filed and classified for instant reference. The Advertising Manager finds a vertical file system the handiest way to care for proofs, advertising copy and the countless details of his business. The lawyer and the banker, the architect and the physician, each have found a special use for these systems, adapted to his own particular needs.

At one time the card index system containing from 100 to several thousand cards, was regarded as an equipment peculiar to the mail order business; and indeed, the ease with which dead names are removed and new ones inserted in proper order, makes it the only practical system for a business handling an immense list of customers and prospects; but now these same advantages have been appreciated in other lines of business and to-day a travelers' territory is listed in a card index; the Order and Shipping Department record orders, each on its own card. And even ministers have found such a device invaluable in listing their parishioners and keeping in touch with members of their congregations. To call these systems a brain-box is therefore no exaggeration. Time is too valuable in modern business to waste even that of the most inexpensive office help, hunting.

FURNITURE THAT GROWS

Of course most furniture grows before it is cut into the lumber used, but until the sectional bookcase was invented, it seemed a wild dream to imagine a piece of furniture that was complete and harmonious in its smallest form, that expanded as the owner's needs required, and still maintained its style and general form.

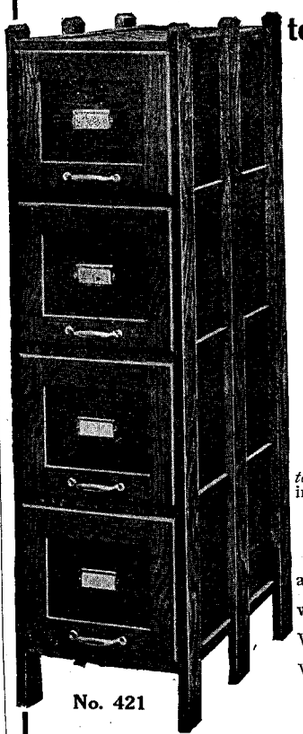
It is no longer a novelty but its advantages are still unappreciated by many. The attorney who opens an office with a few necessary volumes, soon needs more room for his increasing reference books. No progressive physician ever regards his medical library as complete; the booklover's ambition is constantly gratified by the acquisition of new books. Where will the overflow be put is the natural question.

The sectional bookcase solves the problem. One can start with one section and build as gradually or as rapidly as desired. Better yet, the professional and business man can combine in one elastic but handsomely finished piece of furniture all the filing devices that he needs, together with such book sections as are required. For home use a convenient little writing-desk is now obtainable, that fits with bookcase sections perfectly and unites to form a pleasing arrangement that formerly had to be built to order and that could not have been increased. Of course the convenience of moving or re-arranging a sectional bookcase in new quarters is by no means its least attraction.

INSTANTANEOUS REFERENCE

to Letters, Catalogs, Bills, Etc., Filed in

Weis VERTICAL FILES

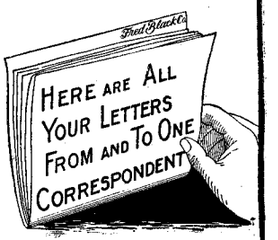


No. 421

SOLID OAK ROLLER BEARINGS

$13.25

DELIVERED



In the Weis Vertical System *all letters from* and copies of your letters *to* each correspondent are filed in *one* folder. The most recent letters are in front. Reference is instantaneous.

No. 421—SOLID OAK VERTICAL FILE
Capacity 20,000 Letters

Five thousand letters can be filed in each drawer of this cabinet and any letter can be *instantly found.*
Drawers roll on easy running Roller Bearings—open and close easily when drawers are loaded to capacity.
Dust-proof—and equipped with Follow Blocks to hold contents in Vertical position for easy reference.
Substantially constructed of select solid oak by competent mechanics. Will withstand the hardest usage.
A file *handsome enough* for the *finest office surroundings.*

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY or your money back. Solid Oak, Golden or Weathered finish, $13.25. Birch Mahogany, $15.50 (Delivered).

Weis COMPLETE OFFICE ON LEGS

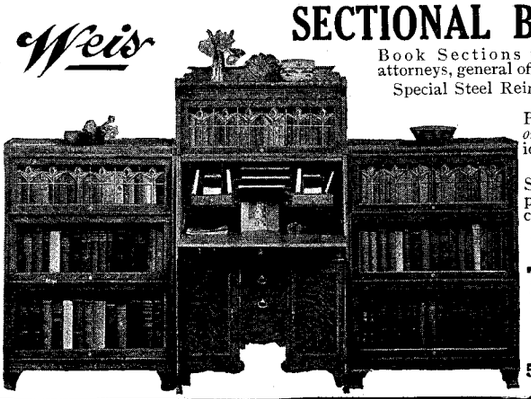
FREIGHT PREPAID

At prices quoted on this page, we prepay full freight to any railway station east of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. In and west of these states add 15% for extra freight. (See map.)

No. 555
(Pat. applied for)
$22.00
Delivered

This handsome, solid Oak Flat Top Desk as shown has one drawer for 4500 3 x 5 index cards, one for 5000 letters, two small and one large storage drawers and two slide shelves.
We make nine different filing drawers to fit this desk. Filing drawers for 3 x 5 and 4 x 6 Cards, Letters, Documents, Vouchers, Legal Blanks, Electros, etc. You may have any combination of these filing drawers in *your* desk to meet *your* requirements at $22.00 for Golden or Weathered Oak; $24.50 for Birch Mahogany (delivered). Get our catalog "C."
"*Filing Suggestions*" and *our catalog sent free on request.*

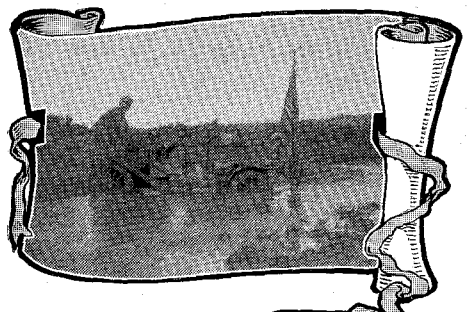
Weis SECTIONAL BOOKCASES are ideal for Office or Home.



Book Sections with plain glass doors suitable for attorneys, general office and professional use.
Special Steel Reinforced Bookshelves prevent sagging.
DOORS are controlled by Weis Patent Equalizer—they *cannot stick or bind.* Close noiselessly, air-cushioned. Many other advantages.
Illustrations and descriptions of Standard and Mission Designs in all popular woods and finishes shown in catalog "B"—it's free.

The Weis Mfg. Co.
MONROE
56 Union St. Mich.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Regal Car on 4,031½-mile journey. The driver of the car wrote: "Magneto was under water for *hours* without injury. We attribute a great deal of the success of our trip to the fact that we had no trouble with the Remy Magneto."

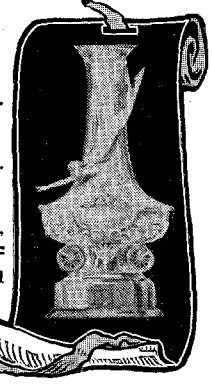
Over 100,000 Remy Magnetos Sold for 1910

Not a quantity user who helped make our immense 1909 season but that adopted the Remy for 1910, besides many manufacturers have adopted the Remy for 1910 who formerly used other magnetos. Our factory is the largest and best equipped plant in the world devoted exclusively to magneto manufacturing.

Remy Electric Company
ANDERSON, INDIANA
Dept. 20

Branch Distributing Offices:
1400-1402 Michigan Ave., Chicago
Automobile Bldg., 64th and Bway. New York City
471 Woodward Ave., Detroit
406 East 15th St., Kansas City
170 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco

AGENCIES:
Auto Equipment Co., 1518 Broadway, Denver, Colo.
Hollis Electric Co., 9 N. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.
J. H. McCullough & Son, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Cobe Trophy won by the aid of the Remy Magneto.

[25]

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 108)

the herring and other fish, and the ocean mammals.

Here is a land spots of which the foot of man has never trod, and here is a land where there are no policemen and no signs to greet you "Trespassers not allowed." Surely a land having a climate, as Dr. Grenfell says, not excelled anywhere in the world for its bracing and invigorating effect is sure to find in the near future not only explorers, but many who are in search of health, sport, and recreation.

Hayes, Hiram W. The Peacemakers—A Tale of Love. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 420. Boston: Reid Publishing Co.

Headland, Isaac Taylor. Court Life in China. 8vo, pp. 372. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Professor Headland has had exceptional opportunities for learning the inside of life in China, being a member of the faculty of Pekin College, while his wife was for more than twenty years physician to the Empress Dowager's mother, the Empress' sister, and many of the princesses and high official ladies in Pekin. To this more or less direct knowledge he adds the charm of a lively and picturesque style. This renders quite readable the long account he gives of the Empress Dowager from the earliest time of her life. If we are to believe our writer the newspaper and magazine writers have traduced this princess. She was a statesman and a patriot, he tells us. Equally interesting and informing is his account of the Emperor Kuang Hsii. The description of the court and its courtiers reads like an oriental romance, excepting that we see the frigid and rigid orientalism of the past melting away under the genial rays of occidental influence. The work is illustrated with reproductions from Chinese paintings and from photographs.

Hedin, Sven. Trans-Himalaya. Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxiii–436, xvii–439. New York: Macmillan Co. $7.50 net.

Hellman, George S. The Hudson and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 144. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Hichens, Robert. Bella Donna. Pp. 537. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

To live up to a reputation that has been achieved by a single masterpiece is not an easy thing to do. To the reader of "Bella Donna" a comparison with "The Garden of Allah" immediately suggests itself, and it is not surprizing that it is to the disadvantage of the former. In many respects there exists a strong similarity between the two novels. The background chosen in both cases is the bizarre life of Northern Africa, full of movement and color, which Mr. Hichens knows so well how to paint. But whereas "The Garden of Allah" is marked by a strong moral purpose, "Bella Donna" is drenched in Eastern fatalism from beginning to end. The outcome of the story is hopeless from the start. A notoriously bad woman, a young, blinded husband, her barbaric Greco-Egyptian lover, and a medical friend who undertakes the thankless task of opening the eyes of the deluded husband, are the characters involved. Tho widely read already it is at best a somewhat sordid romance and leaves one with the impression that it does not represent Mr. Hichens' best effort. It is realistic, but it is a realism that repels. The book might be greatly condensed without destroying its unity.

Hickman, Albert. An Unofficial Love-Story. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 141. New York: Century Co. $1.

Higgins, Aileen Cleveland. A Little Princess of Tonopah. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 321. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. Carlyle's Laugh and Other Surprizes. Pp. 388. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

This volume is more comprehensive in scope than its title would imply. It is a collection of essays, twenty-four in number, which with but two or three exceptions deal with literary subjects and persons. Not a few of these have appeared previously in book or magazine form.

Of American authors, first place is naturally given to the famous Boston group, of which it may be said that Mr. Higginson is almost the only living representative. Emerson, his "foot-note person," Alcott, Thoreau, Charles Eliot Norton, and Edward Everett Hale are included in this circle. One chapter is devoted to Julia Ward Howe and another to Emily Dickinson, with frequent extracts from her correspondence. The closing chapter, "A Half-Century of American Literature," is a brief but excellent summary of our leading literary movements from 1857 to 1907.

Throughout the book the writer's attitude is largely that of the critic who attempts to define as nearly as possible the place in our national literature of the author under discussion. He is always a kindly critic, nevertheless, altho he viewed his contemporaries at close range. Some of the lesser literary lights—the men who generally escape the biographer's notice—are not forgotten. The intimately personal notes that enter into the narrative invest it with a charm that mere biographical data can not give.

Holley, Marietta (Josiah Allen's Wife). Samantha on Children's Rights. 8vo, pp. 318. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

The works of Marietta Holley have been the delight of many readers. Popularity raises an author above criticism, and we commend this recent production (the subject of which is very timely) to all admirers of Josiah Allen's Wife.

Holt, Hamilton. Commercialism and Journalism. 16mo, pp. 105. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Hutchinson, Woods. Preventable Diseases. 12mo, pp. 442. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

This valuable treatise is concerned with a subject about which every one is interested—physical health. It is readable and full of information, and the authority of the writer is incontestable. Of course we can say of him,

> A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
> Is more than armies for the public weal.

But we can go further, for Dr. Hutchinson shows himself skilled also in helping us to prevent the attacks of disease.

James, Alice L. Housekeeping for Two. A Practical Guide for Beginners. 16mo, pp. 426. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Johnston, Annie Fellows. The Little Colonel's Good Times Book. Decorated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Krehbiel, Henry Edward. A Book of Operas. Their Histories, Their Plots, and Their Music. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 345. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Lathbury, Eva. The Sinking Ship. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

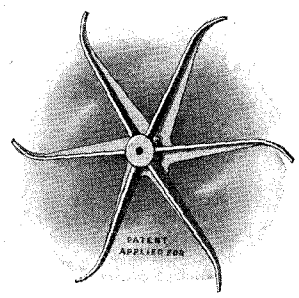
(*Continued on page* 112)

A Wonderful Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during Spring and Summer.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The things that count in Vacuum Cleaning are Volume of Air and Evenness of Suction

This Oddly Shaped Fan



Making thousands of revolutions per minute, creates an absolutely even, strong suction, of more volume and velocity at the cleaning-tool than any other device practical for a portable vacuum cleaner.

Scientifically designed fans have wonderful power; for instance, our fans ventilate mines, raise wheat from ships, drive chopped corn stalks into silos, convey kindling wood, and exhaust dust and refuse from carpet-cleaning plants and other dusty factories.

Sturtevant engineers have experimented three years to design the most efficient combination of fan, motor and dust collector for household vacuum cleaning, and this set is the result—it draws through an inch tube *nearly 100,000 cubic inches of air per minute,*—a force that withdraws dust and dirt with a thoroughness that gives to our cleaner unique sanitary value.

Many of the cleaners of our design and manufacture have been disposed of by a selling company (not under our name) and have given perfect satisfaction. We would not offer a cleaner under our own name until it had been proved worthy of the fullest Sturtevant guarantee.

EVENNESS: A vital advantage of fan-made suction over that of a pump cleaner is the *continuous* instead of an intermittent flow of air. This avoids jerking the threads of fine fabrics or leaving streaks when the cleaning-tool is moving rapidly.

DURABILITY: A revolving fan has little wear and tear and cannot leak, while a pump is wrenched and ground by every plunge and must soon lose efficiency on account of leakage. Sturtevant fans installed over thirty years in the hardest kind of service and still doing good work testify to their durability.

RELIABILITY: Our fans driven by our electric motors make possible the high speed of United States Battleships, and they must be trustworthy as engine or propeller. Our forced draft fans in battleships are no more carefully designed and made than those in our vacuum cleaners.

EFFICIENCY: This fan looks very simple but every inch of it—in curvature, in weight of metal, in breadth and taper of blade—is the result of exhaustive tests. *Fan suction is ideal for vacuum cleaning and this is the first perfect application of that principle.*

ADAPTABILITY: The Sturtevant Vacuum Cleaner keeps rooms *clean*, to a degree that sweeping, dusting and scrubbing never can, and it does all this with practically no labor whatever. It meets the requirements of large or small homes, and also gives perfect satisfaction in hotels, theatres, and public institutions; in fact, it is the only small compact machine which will run continually without getting out of order, and do the same satisfactory work as the larger system machines. It reaches any spot within thirty-two feet of an electric fixture.

THE

Sturtevant Vacuum Cleaner

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

The Cleaner consists of the machine, 12-foot hose, various tools for cleaning, 20-foot electric lamp cord and plug, and is operated from an incandescent electric light socket.

The motor is the same high grade we use in all our work, absolutely guaranteed. The fan is one piece of aluminum, which because of strength and lightness is better than any other material.

By using one-inch hose (most cleaners use ¾-in. hose) greater volume and air velocity are secured at the tool, enabling it to pick up larger particles, and clean at greater distances from the tool than is possible with a smaller volume of air.

The Cleaning tools cover all needs: 1—The regular floor tool, with swivel joint, makes perfect contact with the floor at any angle the handle is held, making it easy to clean thoroughly under furniture. 2—Brush and hardwood floor attachments to slide over the regular tool. 3—A stair tool, narrower than the floor tool, without flange, to reach corners. 4—A long flat library tool for tops of books on shelves, also pigeon holes, radiators, etc. 5—Two lengths of aluminum tube handle.

The Cleaner is on rubber-tired wheels and can be moved about, with more ease than a baby carriage and can be readily taken up or down stairs.

Very handsome, finished in aluminum, occupies less than two feet square. Weight 65 lbs.

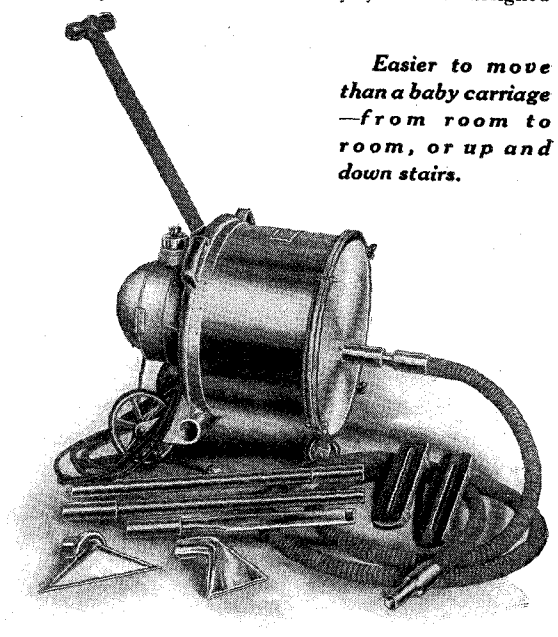
There is nothing about the machine to get out of order. It is so simple that a child can operate it, and so soundly made that it will last for years. There is practically nothing about it to break or wear out.

The dust receptacle will hold the gatherings of months and yet is easily emptied.

PRICE $130, Express Prepaid in the United States

GUARANTEE

In judging vacuum cleaners, remember that this is made and absolutely guaranteed by the firm that for many years has designed and marketed more high-grade air-propelling fans than all other concerns in the world combined. Also that our unqualified guarantee is complete insurance against any dissatisfaction on your part.



Easier to move than a baby carriage—from room to room, or up and down stairs.

Write for Illustrated Booklet "D" to

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICE, HYDE PARK, MASS.

Machines can be seen at

Branch Offices: 50 Church St., New York; 135 N. 3d St., Phila.; 329 W. 3d St., Cincinnati; 400 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis; 530 S. Clinton St., Chicago; 711 Park Bldg., Pittsburg; 701 Wash. Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 34 Oliver St., Boston; 707 Phœnix Bldg., Minneapolis; 423 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland; 1108 Granite Bldg., Rochester; 326 Hennen Bldg., New Orleans.

We are glad to quote trade terms to good dealers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An Advertisement by Elbert Hubbard

Business Ballast

WHEN Henry Selfridge, of Chicago, was starting that great American store in London, he found that he was flying a trifle light, and needed a little business ballast—in other words a little financial accommodation was required. ✤ On applying to his bankers they asked to see Mr. Selfridge's life insurance policies. ✤ When he sent his secretary over with the documents, aggregating an even million dollars, the monied men winked, blinked and gasped for breath. ✤ One of the policies was in the Equitable for an even three hundred thousand dollars. Now, be it known that the Equitable never writes a policy like that without not only examining the man physically, but looking up his moral record with a fine tooth-comb. The dope fiend, the boozer, the rounder, the bounder, and the gent who follows the ponies, cannot pass. Your record must be clean and you must be engaged in a business that serves society. You must be benefiting your fellow men, not exploiting them. The safe man is the useful man. ✤ So when our Threadneedle Street friends saw those Selfridge policies, they suddenly awoke to the fact that they were dealing with a man who knew exactly what he was doing. The life insurance policies were his certificates of character. The bankers sent back the policies, with word that Mr. Selfridge could have anything he wanted, on his own terms. ✤ But in the two days delay the wind had veered; the buyers were mobbing the store with £. s. d., and Selfridge found himself in funds; and then he had the joy of thanking the money-bags and informing them that he wanted nothing. ✤ All wise men who can get life insurance, nowadays, do. It stiffens the vertebrae, sweetens the love of wife and kiddyeens, commands the confidence of your colleagues and enables you to look trouble squarely in the eye and cause it to beat it for the bush. Life insurance is a privilege. If it is within your reach today, secure it today. Tomorrow may be too late.

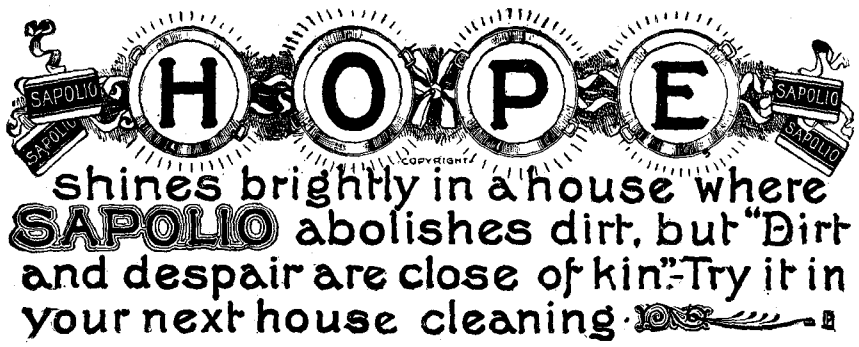
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
"Strongest in the World"
The Company which pays its death claims on the day it receives them
PAUL MORTON, President 120 Broadway, New York City

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE! None in your town? Then why not recommend some good man—or woman—to us, to represent us there? Great opportunities today in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.

NO NAGGING

The Boston Elevated R. R. sent an *unsolicited* order for nearly $400.00 worth of Klip Binders. We have no "follow-up" system. Illustrated price-list free.
H. H. BALLARD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
All the Standard Machines Sold or Rented Anywhere at ¼ to ½ M'f'r's Prices, allowing Rental to Apply on Price. Shipped with privilege of examination. Write for Illustrated Catalog V.
Typewriter Emporium, 92-94 Lake St., Chicago



(*Continued from page* 11c)

Laut, Agnes. Canada, The Empire of the North. Being the Romantic Story of the New Dominion's Growth from Colony to Kingdom. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 446. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.75.

Lowell, Percival. The Evolution of Worlds. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii–262. New York: Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Mackay, Constance D'Arcy. The House of the Heart and Other Plays for Children. Designed for Use in the Schools. 16mo, pp. 223. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.10 net.

Macy, Albert William. Short-Cut Philosophy. 16mo, pp. 105. New York: Sturgis & Walton. 75 cents.

The Marvelous Year. Introduction by Edwin Markham. Illustrated. 4to, pp. 104. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.25 net.

Mayne, Ethel Colburn. Enchanters of Men. 8vo, pp. 358. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $3.50 net.

Tennyson is the most important modern writer who has set before us in his "Dream of Fair Women" the enchanters of the opposite sex, as Ovid did in drawing his materials from the mythic and heroic age of Greece and Dante by intimating the end of some of them in the fifth canto of his Inferno. In the present volume we have a collection of enchanters or enchantresses which comprizes neither Helen of Troy nor Lais, "loved by a thousand men," nor even Lady Hamilton of more recent date. Ethel Colburn Mayne has gone to the courts of Francis I. and Louis XVI. for her heroines. She has sought them in the coulisses of the stage and in the half-world, or described them as they swayed the passions and the lives of men of commanding genius.

She ranges them in five classes. Her list of the first class includes Diane de Poitiers, who not only dazzled but made Francis "radiantly and exquisitely happy." How different was the experience of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrées. When she died, poisoned, it is believed, Henry's remorse overcame him. "The root of my love is dead," he cried, "there will be no more spring for me any more." The latest name and the lowest in this category is that of Lola Montez, a "pretty horse-breaker" type of woman, whom Ludwig of Bavaria first fondled and ennobled, then degraded and expelled from his kingdom. She died early and lies in Greenwood Cemetery. Yet to judge from her portrait she had a face which is perhaps the fairest to modern eyes of all whom this author puts forth as representative of her class.

Of Guiccioli, the "Egeria" of Byron, of Mathilde Mirat, the inspirer of Heine, Ethel Colburn Mayne writes with her usual lightness of touch and brilliance. Her knowledge of the subject she handled, her racy and epigrammatic style, give a certain value as well as a charm to a flippant but very readable book which would no doubt have suggested to Thackeray his universal verdict of vanity, for there is scarcely a single good woman and very few happy ones to be found among these supreme "Enchanters of Men." The work contains twenty photogravure portraits of a very high character, is beautifully manufactured, and contains a good index.

Meredith, George. Vol. I. The Shaving of Shagpat—An Arabian Entertainment. Vol. II. The Ordeal of Richard Feverel—A History of a Father and Son. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 298, 542. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net per volume.

Moses, Belle. Louisa May Alcott. 8vo, pp. 334. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.20.

The author of "Little Women" attracted her readers as much by the revelation of her own buoyant and optimistic nature, her love of freedom, and the wholesome strength of her inspiration, as by her de-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lightful stories. These points are well dwelt upon by Belle Moses, who proves herself the disciple of her idol. It is fortunate that those who have derived so much joy and so much help from the works of this American novelist, in some respects the Miss Austen of her time, can now be drawn personally nearer to her. The beauty of her portrait is remarkable.

Moses, Montrose J. The Passion Play of Oberammergau. Translated from the German Text with an Historical Introduction. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: Duffield & Co.

Myers, Gustavus. History of the Great American Fortunes. 12mo, pp. 296. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. Jeanne of the Marshes. Pp. 382. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

In the rôle of entertainer, Mr. Oppenheim probably has few superiors among modern novelists. While his stories present no substantial claim to recognition, yet judged purely as a means of recreation, they fulfil their mission. Usually the reader is plunged into the thick of the plot in the opening chapter and is not allowed to relax his interest until the end. It is a foregone conclusion that the persecuted hero or heroine will be finally rewarded and the villain suitably punished, but even so, the author's method of bringing this about is often novel and ingenious.

In "Jeanne of the Marshes" we are given a melodrama in which the principal actors are Cecil de la Borne, a weak, young aristocrat, an unscrupulous princess, a gambling adventurer, and Lord Ronald Engleton, the victim of the other three. Jeanne, a young girl of reputed wealth fresh from boarding-school, is being used by her step-mother, the princess, to further her own mercenary ends. It falls to Cecil de la Borne's older brother, Andrew, to bring the intriguers to justice and prevent Jeanne from contracting a loveless marriage. The De la Borne homestead, a gloomy old pile on the English coast, furnished with a convenient subterranean

A WOMAN DOCTOR

Was Quick to See that Coffee Was Doing the Mischief.

A lady tells of a bad case of coffee poisoning and tells it in a way so simple and straightforward that literary skill could not improve it.

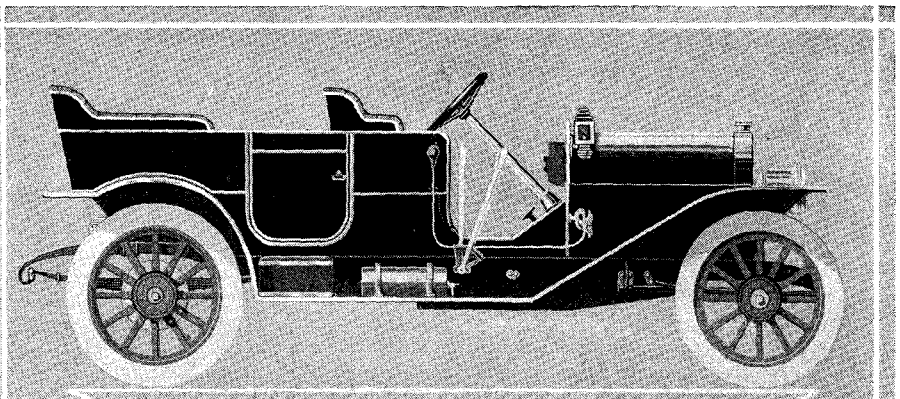
"I had neuralgic headaches for 12 years," she says, "and suffered untold agony. When I first began to have them I weighed 140 pounds, but they brought me down to 110. I went to many doctors and they gave me only temporary relief. So I suffered on, till one day a woman doctor told me to use Postum. She said I looked like I was coffee poisoned.

"So I began to drink Postum and I gained 15 pounds in the first few weeks and continued to gain, but not so fast as at first. My headaches began to leave me after I had used Postum about two weeks—long enough to get the coffee poison out of my system.

"Since I began to use Postum I can gladly say that I never know what a neuralgic headache is like any more, and it was nothing but Postum that made me well. Before I used Postum I never went out alone; I would get bewildered and would not know which way to turn. Now I go alone and my head is as clear as a bell. My brain and nerves are stronger than they have been for years."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



The Springfield

Here is a Special Car for a Few Select Buyers

Price—For Either Standard Touring or Torpedo Bodies—$2500

About three hundred prospective purchasers who have it in mind to pay from four to five thousand dollars can "get in" on this made-to-order Springfield for 1910.

For the past three years a limited number of these cars (about 100 each year) have been made for special buyers who have desired certain features in their cars not to be found in any cars on the market, regardless of price.

Hence the Springfield has come to be known as the "made-to-order" car.

Until this year no attempt has been made to manufacture more than the few cars which were easily sold by private sale to the class of buyers to whom a car of this character appeals.

For this reason practically no advertising has ever appeared concerning the Springfield.

This year, however, we have increased our facilities and hope to be able to supply in the neighborhood of *three hundred cars.*

The fact that we *manufacture* practically every part that enters into the Springfield makes it impossible (even if we were so inclined) to make them in the quantities possible with an *assembled* car.

No apology is made for the low price we have placed upon the car. This price enables us to supply the best material of every kind it is possible to buy, and in addition gives us a fair profit.

We are willing to let the specifications speak for the *quality* of material used and the general character of the car.

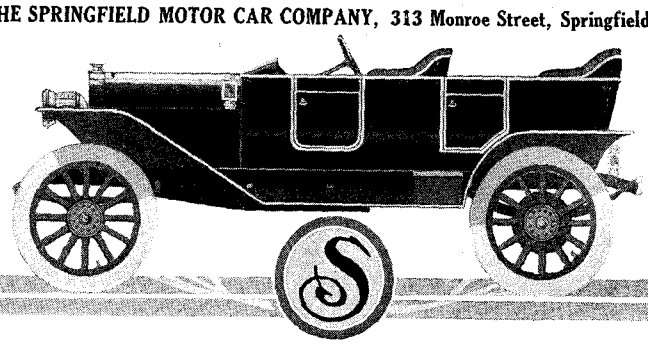
The automobile dealer, familiar with all makes, will immediately recognize in these specifications and the accompanying illustrations an automobile of the strict de luxe type—a car of the character that will always have a ready sale among those who are in a position to buy the *best* cars.

SPECIFICATIONS

Motor:—4-cylinder, vertical, water-cooled, 5-inch bore, 4¾-inch stroke.
Valves:—All on one side, interchangeable, operated by single cam shaft with cams integral with shaft, and mounted on Annular Ball Bearings. Idler Gear, Pump and magnetic shaft mounted on genuine imported annular ball bearings.
Transmission:—Selective type, sliding gear, three speeds forward and reverse, mounted on genuine imported F. & S. annular ball bearings. All gears and shafts of heat-treated Chrome Vanadium steel.
Rear Axle:—One piece seamless drawn Chrome Vanadium Steel housing of the clutch driven floating type. Gears and shafts Chrome Vanadium steel, heat-treated, mounted on genuine imported annular ball bearings.
Front Axle:—Special I-beam drop-forged in one piece, of heat-treated Chrome Vanadium steel with ball-bearing steering knuckle.
Frame:—Pressed steel, reinforced.
Springs:—Vanadium steel, semi-elliptic front, three-quarter elliptic rear.
Ignition:—Jump spark, 4-unit coil on dash, storage battery, double system with genuine Type D-4 Bosch magneto, two spark plugs in each cylinder.
Lubrication:—Positive automatic oil system inclosed in crank case of motor
Price:—$2500.
Drive:—Shaft, with large bevel gears of heat-treated Chrome Vanadium Steel.
Brakes:—Two independent systems, internal expanding type, Raybestos faced. Foot brake 14 inches in diameter, operated by cam arrangement.
Body:—Straight line, five or seven passenger, sheet metal and upholstered in genuine hand buffed leather.
Tires:—36x5 rear, 36x4-inch front. Quick detachable rims.
Steering Gear:—Irreversible 18-inch wheel, controlling mechanism on top of wheel.
Gasoline Capacity:—Twenty gallons under front seat.
Muffler:—Our own construction, free and silent with no back pressure.
Radiator:—Latest design genuine honey-comb type, very large and efficient.
Carbureter:—Stromberg, float feed type, auxiliary air-valve and water jacketed.
Clutch:—Large cone type with ball thrust bearings. Simple means of spring adjustment.
Wheel Base:—128 inch.
Thread:—56½ inch.
Gear Ratio:—3-1.
Clearance:—10-inch.
Color:—Greens, grays, blues, maroons, yellows, etc.
Weight:—2900 lbs.
Equipment:—2 gas and 3 oil lamps, generator, horn, jack, tire, and repair tools.

Correspondence solicited from a few dealers who are prepared to give proper place and attention to a limited number of cars.

THE SPRINGFIELD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 313 Monroe Street, Springfield, Ill.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

6%
With Safety

We are the Oldest and Largest Banking House in the United States specializing in

Municipal Irrigation Bonds

These Bonds have been growing rapidly in public favor.

Their popularity is due to the **Liberal Rate of Income** and the **Ideal Security** they offer.

There are special reasons why we can offer you particular advantages in the selection of investments.

If you have money to invest you will be interested in the following facts:

1—In all our thirty years' experience there has never been a DEFAULT IN THE INTEREST OR PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS of bonds of this description sold by us.

2—Owing to the long establishment of this house, practically all irrigation projects of the entire country are submitted to us FIRST. Our offerings, therefore, contain ONLY THE BEST OF THESE ISSUES.

3—We Buy All Our Bonds Outright

4—We are associated with the leading irrigation engineers, and have our own engineering corps, which reports exhaustively upon all offerings before the Bonds are bought by us.

5—The recommendation of a house of our character, with facilities and experience, is invaluable to purchasers of these securities.

6—Savings Banks and Life Insurance Companies are investing in these securities.

7—These bonds are issued by a direct vote of the people, and are a prior lien to every other form of indebtedness, farm mortgages, etc.

8—The security behind these bonds *increases constantly* instead of decreasing as in the case of railroad and corporation bonds.

TEAR OFF THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

More than 30 years' experience

New York 21 Broad Street — **Chicago** First National Bank Bldg.

DEAR SIRS:—*Please send me Circular 10,243 "Municipal Irrigation Bonds."*

Name .....

Address .....

State 128

6% NET 35th YEAR

SAVE SMALL SUMS

You could accumulate more cash capital in a very few years by saving up comparatively small sums of money—your dividends and interest income for instance.

You probably never seriously considered such a thing, because the amounts looked so small and no opportunity has ever before offered itself to you to save and invest only $25.00 at 6% interest.

There is no need for you to wait until you have saved up $2000, $500, or even $200 with which to buy one of our mortgages in order to secure a 6% investment with us. Our Certificates of Deposit yield 6 per cent. payable semi-annually—the same as our mortgages—and are withdrawable after one year, on 30 days' notice. Send $25 to-day or ask for Loan List 717.

Perkins & Co. FINANCIAL BROKERS
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

passage, forms an appropriate setting for the story.

Oppenheim, James. Monday Morning and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 224. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.25 net.

Orczy, Baroness. The Nest of the Sparrowhawk. 12mo, pp. 419. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Parsons, John. Each for All and All for Each. The Individual in his Relation to the Social System. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50 net.

Pier, Garrett Chatfield. Pottery of the Near East. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 173. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Post, Emily. The Title Market. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Preyer, David C. The Art of the Metropolitan Museum of New York. Giving a descriptive and critical account of its treasures, which represent the arts and crafts from remote antiquity to the present time. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 419. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Priestman, Dorothy Tuke. Home Decoration. 12mo, pp. 208. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co.

While this volume includes essays printed in *The American Home Monthly, The Circle, Suburban Life,* and other serials, the subject has here been so rounded out as to form a pretty complete treatise on internal beautification of a house. The directions are given so as to correspond to the possibilities of a small house, and the decorations are mostly such as can be home made. Home carpentry, home-made rugs, stenciling, and the staining and painting of woodwork are treated of and a general air of niceness and good taste pervades the volume. The writer seems to understand that cheap decoration can only be tolerated for its unaffected simplicity and an over-decorated room is like an overdressed or overpainted woman.

Querido, I. Toil of Men. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Quick, Herbert. Virginia of the Air Lanes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 424. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Rabb, Kate Milner. The Boer Boy of the Transvaal. From the German of August Niemann. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 348. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Rand, Benjamin. The Classical Moralists. Selections. Illustrating Ethics from Socrates to Martineau. 8vo, pp. xix–797. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3 net.

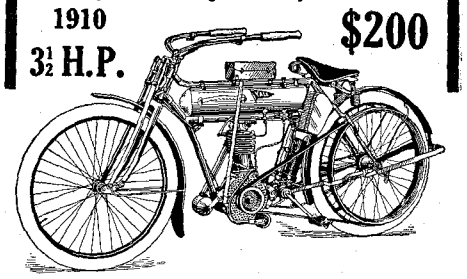
Randolph, Althea. A Bouquet of Rhymes for Children. Drawings by Isabel Whitney. Square 16mo, pp. 29. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. $1.50 net.

Schauffler, Robert Haven. Romantic Germany. 8vo, pp. 397. New York: The Century Co. $3.50.

Germany has been a land of romance in a peculiar and unique sense from the days of the Nibelungen to the appearance of Motte Fouqué's inimitable fancies. All the literary works of the country take their color from the country itself, its scenery, its cities, and its buildings. It is refreshing at this time when Germany is being so closely studied as to its politics, its commerce, as well as its history, to come upon a work like that which Mr. Schauffler has so well and sympathetically written. He seems able to strip the beautiful land of its modern clouds of business and manufacture, as a picture-cleaner takes off the accumulated additions of dust and varnish which conceal a lovely form and face. He takes us from Danzig with its "northern melancholy," to the sunlight of Unter den Linden of Berlin; to Potsdam, the "playground of the Hohenzollerns," "the Prussian Versailles." It was of the beauty, yet simplicity of life in this city that Voltaire exclaimed, "Potsdam is Sparta and Athens in one." The main cities are visited, as we pass, under the author's

YALE RIDERS HAVE THE BEST OF IT in speed, endurance, economy and thorough reliability of their mounts.

1910 3½ H.P. **$200**



The Yale Team (3 riders) won the Chicago Motorcycle Endurance Contest and Silver Trophy Cup, July 9-10-11, '09. 600 miles averaging 20 miles per hour—vibrator, carburetor, battery box and spark plug sealed. A perfect score—not one adjustment!

Sworn statement of upkeep cost in 1909 shows average of less than 50c. for all repairs from misuse, neglect and accidents.

RIDE A YALE—THEY NEVER FAIL

The Yale Twin Cylinder, 6½ H.P. $300

(We also build Yale and Snell Bicycles.)

Write today for complete specifications—*don't think of buying until you see them.*

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES—AGENTS WANTED

THE CONSOLIDATED MFG. COMPANY

1743 Fernwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

A Big $1 Offer—"KEITH'S"

No. 668 A. Price $3,500.

for six months and a copy of my new book,

100 PLANS

Bungalows, Cottages, Costing $400 to $3,000

Keith's monthly magazine is the recognized authority on planning and Decorating Homes. $1.50 year. News stands 15c copy. Each 64-page issue gives several designs by leading architects.

My other books for Home-builders are:

100 designs for Attractive Homes, $2,000 to $4,000	$1.00
100 designs for Cement and English Half Timber	1.00
162-page book—Practical House Decoration	1.00
182 Beautiful Interior Views of Halls, Living Rooms, etc.	1.00
40 designs, Duplexes, Double Houses and Flats	.50
Any one of these books and "Keith's" one year	2.00
All six books and "Keith's" one year	4.50

M. L. KEITH, 507 Lumber Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.

MOORE'S NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN

The ideal pen for the traveler.

A fountain pen in which the annoyance of leaking is entirely eliminated — that's MOORE'S. It can be carried in any position in your pocket or bag absolutely without fear of staining your clothes.

It is extremely simple in construction, and never gets out of order. When not in use the pen point remains in ink, is always moist, and does not require shaking to start the ink-flow, but writes at once.

There are thousands of satisfied users of MOORE'S FOUNTAIN PEN. Ask any one of them what they think of theirs.

Most dealers sell this pen, but if yours does not, send us his name and address together with your own, and we will forward him an assortment from which you can choose. Please state whether you prefer a fine, medium or coarse pen. Prices range from $2.50 upwards.

MOORE'S MIDGET, 3 1-2 inches long, is the smallest fountain pen made, and can be tucked away in any corner of your shopping bag or vest pocket. Price $2.50.

American Fountain Pen Co.

23 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

It won't leak

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

guidance, through the Harz down to Munich and thence to Rothenberg, "the city of dreams," the "German Carcassonne." This is no mere guide-book volume, and in the note of personal feeling and personal appreciation which runs through it some readers will find an echo of those fresh and sincere musings which mark the pages of "Eothen."

Sellars, Alvin V. Classics of the Bar. 8vo, pp. 314. Atlanta, Ga.: Classic Publishing Co. $2.

State-Senator Alvin V. Sellars, of the Georgia bar, has here produced a volume which laymen as well as lawyers will love to dip into. It is chock-full of interesting and amusing matter—short stories of the world's great jury trials and a collection of brilliant court-room speeches. The idea of making such a compilation is excellent, and the execution most successful.

Sheehan, Canon. The Blindness of Dr. Gray; or, The Final Law. 12mo, pp. 488. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Sheppard, W. Crispin. A Knight of the West Side. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 384. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Sheppard, W. Crispin. The Rambler Club Afloat. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 358. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Shoemaker, Charles C. [Editor.] One Hundred Choice Selections. No. 39. A Repository of Readings, Recitations, and Plays, comprizing Eloquence and Sentiment; Pathos and Humor; Dialect and Impersonations, etc. 12mo, pp. 251. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Shumaker, E. Ellsworth. God and Man. Philosophy of the Higher Life. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Shute, Henry A. Farming It. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 248. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.20 net.

Simonds, William Edward, Ph.D. A Student's History of American Literature. Pp. 383. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.10.

An admirable text-book is provided in the Student's History of American Literature by Prof. William Edward Simonds, of Knox College. It is in particular designed to meet the needs of both teacher and pupil, its aim being to develop in the latter a desire for individual research along the lines indicated. For this purpose, well-chosen extracts are inserted from time to time, also frequent outlines under the heading, "Suggestions for Reading."

The first general division of the subject is entitled "Early Colonial Literature, and deals largely with the theological writers of the Cotton Mather type. Under "The Eighteenth Century," the infantile period of our national literature receives further consideration. With the exception of Franklin, the names of its literary leaders have passed into obscurity. Irving, Cooper, and Bryant are reviewed in "The Beginning of the Nineteenth Century," while the two succeeding chapters "Philosophy and Romance" and "The New England Poets," include the transcendentalists and allied thinkers. "The General Literary Development of the United States" is supplementary in character, supplying what has not been covered in the preceding pages. The final chapter gives a brief account of latter-day writers, tho Professor Simonds admits that it is too early rightly to estimate their work. The list of recent publications includes many books of the current year.

Old-style drawings of the leading American colleges form attractive illustrations. A complete chronological table of American literature is another commendable feature. In general, the book is suggestive and helpful without being exhaustive.

An Exceptional Issue of 6% Bonds Secured by a Thousand Farms

Here are brief facts about one current issue of Irrigation Bonds. They will illustrate what ideal security lies back of such bonds when the issues are rightly selected.

The Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co. owns one of the largest irrigated fruit land projects in the world. The Company is composed of well-known men who are wealthy, experienced and capable. The land to be watered consists of about 40,000 acres in the heart of our greatest fruit belt—in the famous apple region of the Pacific Northwest.

A large part of the valley has been under irrigation for many years, so the possibilities of the land have been demonstrated. Fruit land in the valley has lately sold as high as $1,000 per acre.

The water rights are unassailable, and the total water supply is more than sufficient for all needs. For the irrigable land is distinctly limited by the mountainous bounds of the valley.

$2,500,000 Invested

The Irrigation Company has invested in the project about $2,500,000, or about twice the total bond issue. And the bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all the property which the Irrigation Company owns.

The bonds are additionally secured by first liens on the lands and the orchards watered. These liens are given by individual land owners in payment for the land and the water rights. Forty per cent. of the price is paid down, and the balance, secured by the liens, is payable in annual instalments.

To secure each $1,000 bond there are deposited with a Trust Company as trustee $1,400 of these first liens on farm land.

The average price at which this land has been sold is about $200 per acre. The minimum price at present is $250 per acre. Yet the bond issue is limited to $30 per acre, or to less than one-sixth the average selling price of the land.

Double Security

Thus the bonds have double security. The first is a mortgage on all the property which the Irrigation Company owns, and the Company's investment is nearly twice the whole bond issue. The second security is these first liens on farm land—on land which is worth more than six times the amount of the bonds which it secures.

One can hardly conceive of more ample security. Yet these bonds pay six per cent interest, because the demand for irrigated land is so great that the projects are very profitable.

Part of these bonds mature each year from 1914 to 1919. One may have his choice of maturities.

Ask for the Facts

In the past 15 years we have purchased 75 separate issues of Reclamation Bonds—Drainage and Irrigation. All have been secured by first liens on good farm land, and not a dollar of loss has resulted to any investor.

Irrigation bonds have now become the most popular bonds that we handle. No other large class of bonds offering equal security now pays six per cent.

We have issued a book on Irrigation Bonds, based on all this experience. Every investor, small or large, owes to himself its perusal. Please write for the book to-day. Cut out this coupon so you won't forget.

BR

Trowbridge & Niver Co.

First National Bank Building Chicago
50 Congress St., Boston; 111 B'way, New York
First National Bank Building, San Francisco

Please send your free book on Irrigation Bonds and list of other securites.

Name .....

City ..... *State* .....

Name of my Bank .....

758

First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

Trowbridge & Niver Co.

50 Congress St., Boston
111 Broadway, New York
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco

(11)

NOT in any MILK TRUST

HORLICK'S

Original and Genuine

MALTED MILK

The Food-Drink for all ages.
Better than Tea or Coffee.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.

Rich milk and malted grain extract in powder. A quick lunch.

Others are Imitations—Ask for Horlick's—Everywhere.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"

In Winter or Summer, for old or young, for invalids or athletes, for the outdoor man or the indoor man, for the young housekeeper or the experienced cook, the autocrat of the breakfast table is

Shredded Wheat Biscuit

It is clean, pure and wholesome—made of the whole wheat and nothing but the wheat—full of nutriment, easily digested. Being made in "little loaf" form, it makes delicious combinations with stewed or fresh fruits. Try it with sliced bananas and cream.

For breakfast heat the Biscuit in the oven to restore crispness and pour over it hot milk, adding a little cream and a dash of salt.

Made by the
Shredded Wheat Company
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Don't Throw it Away

Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

USE **MENDETS** A PATENT PATCH

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted.
Collette Mfg. Co., Box 151 Amsterdam, N. Y.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*, prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.**
IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1910 model bicycles.
FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.
RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles.
We Sell cheaper than any other factory.
TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs and all sundries at *half usual prices.*
Do Not Wait; write *today* for our *special offer.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. A-174, CHICAGO

Singmaster, Elsie. When Sarah Saved the Day. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 135. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

Stratton-Porter, Gene. Birds of the Bible. 8vo, pp. 468. New York: Eaton and Mains. $2.25 net.

This is what is styled a "nature book," and we need not look in it for either Biblical criticism or commentary. It is, however, written upon a very interesting subject and illustrated with abundant photographs of birds and their nests. The paper, printing, and manufacture are excellent. A loving regard for her subject, a passion for natural history, and an easy, familiar style render the volume attractive as well as useful.

Sudermann, Hermann. The Song of Songs (Das Hohe Lied). Translated by Thomas Seltzer. 12mo, pp. 640. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.40 net.

Thorpe, Sir Edward. History of Chemistry. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 195. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Ward, Mrs. Wilfrid. Great Possessions. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Washington, Booker T. The Story of the Negro. The Rise of the Race from Slavery. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 332+437. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

In the whole history of civilization we can not suppose that a more thrilling chapter could be written than that which is contained in these two volumes. The writer is not only the well-known champion and leader of his race in this country, but he is also a representative of those qualities which prove that the African race can lay claim to a lofty place in the scale of humanity. He begins his history of negro slavery and negro freedom in America by a sketch of the black man in his native Africa. He dwells upon the horrors of the transportation to the Western Continent of thousands of victims of the fiendish "slave raids." He calculates besides these thousands that as many more "perished on the way to the coast, or on 'the middle passage,' or in the process of reasoning," and that "from the time America was discovered down to 1860 the number of white people that have immigrated from Europe to North and South America is less than the number of black people who were brought over in slave-ships during the same period."

It is the history of these multitudes and their descendants up to the present time that Mr. Booker T. Washington details with a hundred touches of pathos, interest, and encouragement. The work is full of anecdote and incident illustrative of the fine qualities of the negro, his natural affection, fidelity, and religiousness. We wish that we had space to quote from these fascinating volumes. Of course the recent history of the colored race in the South is pretty familiar to our readers, but we would direct particular attention to the very important essay in the fifteenth chapter of the second volume, in which the author discusses "The Negro's Place in American Life." The tone of this essay is temperate, just, and cheerful. Mr. Washington's remarks are meant not only for the whites, but also for every black citizen of the Republic whom the author would inspire "to make himself useful and successful in the world" at the same time helping his white brethren "to take a more generous and hopeful view of the condition and prospects of the negroes."

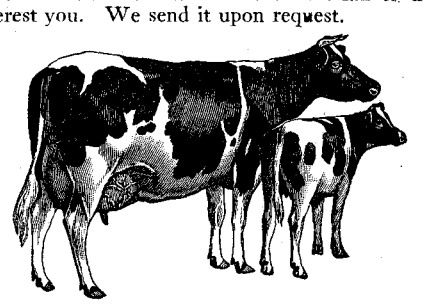
Yung Wing, A.B., LL.D. My Life in China and America. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 286. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Little Babies and Holstein Cow's Milk

If you are a mother raising a family, the milk problem is near to your heart. Whether they are breast or bottle fed, the successful raising of your babies into sturdy youngsters hinges almost solely on their diet. Only cow's milk that is pure, easily digested and full of vitality will build up the bottle infant or the mother so that she can nurse baby well. That milk is Holstein Cow's Milk, which costs no more, but does come from big, vigorous cows that are full of vitality. Your baby and yourself will gain in flesh and muscle on it.

Consult your physician as to its modification, but be sure to use the milk of the Holstein Cow. The medical profession everywhere recommends it.

Our book **"The Story of Holstein Milk"** gives much information that cannot fail to interest you. We send it upon request.



Holstein-Friesian Association
4 L American Bldg., Brattleboro, Vermont

Pumps Water by Water Pressure

For supplying running water in country homes, summer hotels and for irrigation purposes on farms, a

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC RAM

is the ideal system. Pumps water without cost. Write for catalogue K and estimate. We furnish Caldwell Tanks and Towers.
NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.,
140 Nassau St., N.Y. Factory; Chester, Pa.

Mount Beautiful Birds

We can teach you **by mail** to mount and stuff **Birds, Animals, Game Heads, Fishes, Tan Skins, etc.** Just what every sportsman and hunter needs. Quickly, easily learned by men, women and boys. Cost very low. *Success guaranteed, big profits.* **Free**—New catalog and Taxidermy Magazine. Write **today. Northwestern School of Taxidermy, 4031a Elwood Bldg, Omaha, Neb.**

Do not be satisfied with an indefinite "emulsion" which may *disguise* impurities, but which does not exclude them.

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

may be obtained of any good druggist. It is made and *bottled* in Norway, thus reaching you without possibility of adulteration. It is so PURE that it is entirely

Free from Disagreeable Taste or Odor

Digests completely—no nauseous "repeating." Never sold in bulk. Take only the flat, oval bottles bearing name of

Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

ALMOST simultaneous with the appearance of William Watson's "New Poems," recently noted in our columns, comes a like-named volume from the pen of Richard Le Gallienne—a charming, graceful volume, "full of the warm south." These lines of Mr. Le Gallienne's are written with invisible ink and require certain favorable lights and moods, to bring out their deepest beauty. Each fragile verse resembles a silk-weed plant—a breath, and a hundred gossamer fancies are shed into the wind and set adrift to every realm of thought. These Rosetti-like creations have all the magic qualities of Celtic verse, and each perfect poem leaves the imagination reverberating and thrilling with many a ghostly aftertone.

A Caravan from China Comes

(After Hafiz)

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

A caravan from China comes;
  For miles it sweetens all the air
With fragrant silks and dreaming gums,
  Attar and myrrh—
A caravan from China comes.

O merchant, tell me what you bring,
  With music sweet of camel bells;
How long have you been traveling
  With these sweet smells?
O merchant, tell me what you bring.

A lovely lady is my freight,
  A lock escaped of her long hair,—
That is this perfume delicate
  That fills the air—
A lovely lady is my freight.

Her face is from another land,
  I think she is no mortal maid,—
Her beauty, like some ghostly hand,
  Makes me afraid;
Her face is from another land.

The little moon my cargo is,
  About her neck the Pleiades
Clasp hands and sing; HAFIZ, 'tis this
  Perfumes the breeze—
The little moon my cargo is.

Lafcadio Hearn was a devout admirer of the work of William Watson, but "this verse is like wedding-cake," he warns us, "and must be eaten a little at a time." "The Blacksmith" given below is taken from Mr. Watson's latest poems and reveals the author as the conscious artist who brings to poetry a music that is grave and deep and a diction that is pure and clear. Mr. Watson, in contrast with Richard Le Gallienne, is a poet of the North, and we are imprest by the serious strength and the whip-cord vitality of his verse.

The Blacksmith

BY WILLIAM WATSON

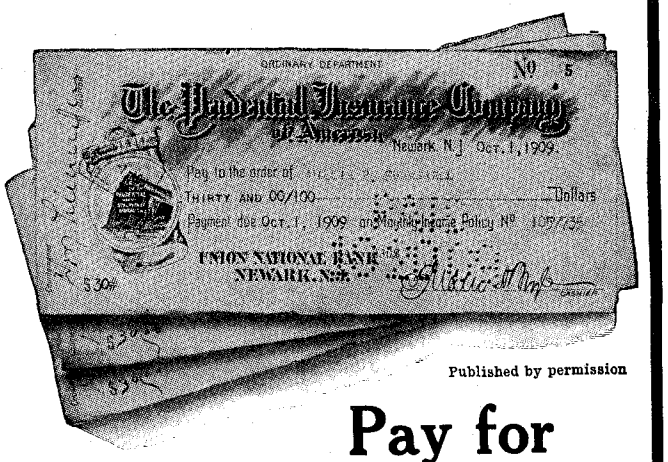
'Tis the Tamer of Iron,
  Who smites from the prime,
And the song of whose smiting
  Hath thundered through time.

Like a mighty Enchanter
  Mid demons he stands—
Mid Terrors infernal,
  The slaves of his hands.

As a pine-bough in winter,
  All fringed with wild hair,
His arm too is shaggy,
  His arm too is bare.

Checks Like These

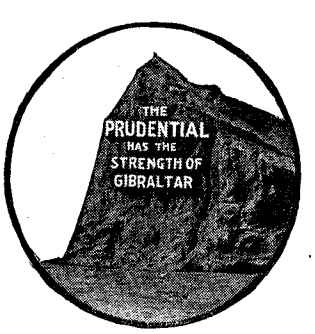
Actual Monthly Income Checks


ORDINARY DEPARTMENT
No 5
The Prudential Insurance Company
OF AMERICA
Newark, N. J. Oct. 1, 1909.
Pay to the order of
THIRTY AND 00/100 Dollars
Payment due Oct. 1, 1909 on Monthly Income Policy No
UNION NATIONAL BANK
NEWARK, N.J.

Published by permission

Pay for Rent, Food and Clothing Every Month for Life

The Prudential



Newest Monthly Income Policy

Dept. 77

Send this coupon for full particulars and cost

For $..... a Month with Cash Payment at Death

Name .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
My Age is .....
Beneficiary's Age .....

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President Home Office, Newark, N. J.

Incomes from $10 per Month up Guaranteed

LOFTIS SYSTEM DIAMONDS WATCHES ON CREDIT

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE NEW YEAR in fine Genuine Diamond Rings, ladies' or gentlemen's. These are brilliant gems, specially priced at $20, $25, $35, $50 and $75. Send for our beautiful Catalog containing over 1500 illustrations. Whatever you select therefrom we send on approval. If you like it, pay one-fifth on delivery, balance in 8 equal monthly payments. Your credit is good. Our prices are lowest. As a good investment nothing is safer than a Diamond. It increases in value 10 to 20% a year.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. THE OLD RELIABLE ORIGINAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CREDIT HOUSE, Dept. A 41, 92 to 98 State St., Chicago, Ill. — Branch Stores: Pittsburg, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.

The Last Resting Place

For those who are nearest and dearest to you—for you too, when the soul hath gone on to eternity—let it embody all the symmetry and beauty of which human ingenuity and art are capable.

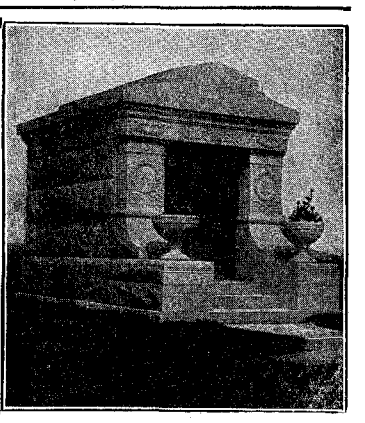
ONCE IN A LIFETIME

you choose this memorial. If you have ideas of your own our corps of expert designers will put them in the best classic form. If you wish us to suggest special designs write us and we are certain to please you.

For years we have designed memorials for influential and particular people. Our factory organization is unsurpassed.

A postal will bring information of unusual interest to you.

THE F. C. McCOLM GRANITE CO., Huntington, West Va.



Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

If You Don't Hear Well

Send this Coupon

We Want All Hard-of-Hearing People to Use this New Hearing Device for 30 Days on Home Trial

Electricity has worked an additional wonder, and by its use in this new device it is now possible for the person whose hearing is affected to hear distinctly all the sounds audible to those who possess their normal faculties of hearing.

We have perfected this instrument to such a degree that we now unhesitatingly send it to any afflicted person on thirty days' trial, that they may know by actual experience that by its aid deaf persons can hear—can converse as those who are not afflicted converse and can enjoy the theatre and distinctly hear public speakers.

The Electrophone is so sensitive that the faintest sound is multiplied many times in volume, so that the ear is made to receive and properly record every sound made.

The Electrophone is much more sensitive and multiplies the sound a great deal more than any other device. A small transmitter gathers in the sound and transmits it with greatly increased volume to the ear, an electric device accomplishing this result.

Most people who use the Electrophone tell us it has greatly improved their hearing and that it stopped their head noises, and in some instances the normal hearing has been entirely restored. Just as the arms or legs shrivel and become useless through the lack of exercise, the ear also fails through disuse. The Electrophone exercises the parts of the ear, each to play its proper function, with the result the hearing is greatly improved.

Thousands of these instruments are in use. No treatment of any kind is taken in connection with their use.

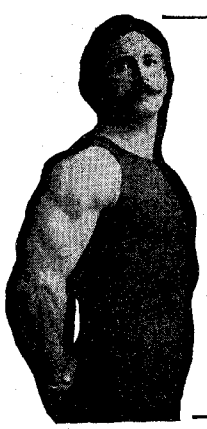
If you are hard of hearing, don't fail to send name and address on this coupon. We will send you a list of many responsible people who are using the Electrophone. You are to use the Stolz Electrophone thirty days before you are to decide to keep it.

Stolz Electrophone Co.
58 Stewart Bldg., 92 State St.
Opposite Marshall Field's
Chicago

Please send me particulars concerning the home trial you give of your device which makes an improvement in my hearing possible. (2)

Name_____

Address_____



HOW TO BREATHE

For Health, Strength and Endurance

Read Lung and Muscle Culture, the most instructive book ever published on the vital subject of

BREATHING AND EXERCISE

64 pages. Fully illustrated 200,000 already sold. Correct and incorrect breathing described by diagrams, etc. Book sent on receipt of **10 Cents.**

P. von BOECKMANN, R. S.
Room 1351 Terminal Bldg.
103 PARK AVE. NEW YORK

And the bars on his anvil,
They struggle and groan
Like a sin being fought with,
That's bred in the bone;

But against them he knits his
Invincible thews,
The Wrestler, the Hero,
The Man That Subdues.

As a crag looking down on
The floods in their ire,
He looms through the spray of
His fountains of fire.

Is he human and mortal,
With frailties like mine,
Or a demigod rather,
Of lineage divine?

For the dread things of Nature
Crouch low in his gaze:
The Fire doth his bidding;
The Iron obeys.

He is Voland, great Voland,
Whose furnaces roared
As he fashioned for Siegfried
The wonderful Sword.

"Whatsoever is mighty,"
He sang in his glee,
"'Twixt hammer and anvil
Is fashioned by me."

And he made the bright blade from
His rapture and joy,
Being one with the Gods who
Create and destroy:

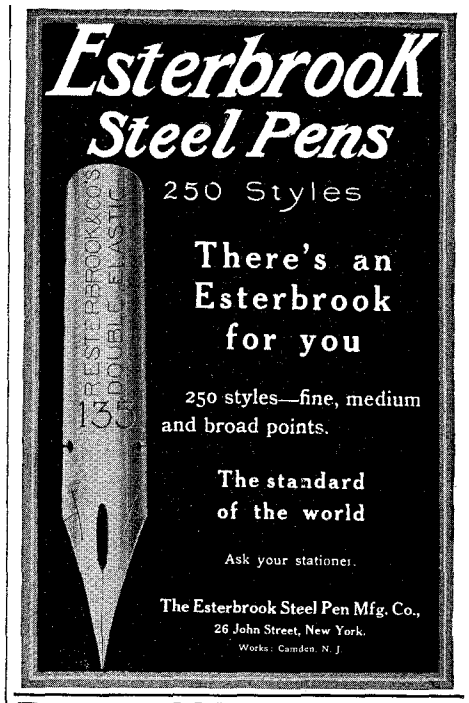
The Gods at whose signal
The fuel was hurled
On the fires of the forges
Whence issued the World.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE TROUBLES OF AN EX-SULTAN

If the head that wears a crown always lies uneasy, the monarch who has been uncrowned and allowed to retain his head, ought to consider himself a fortunate mortal. Such, however, hardly seems to be the attitude of Abdul-Hamid in his Salonican villa. At first, according to an article by Mr. F. McCullagh in *T. P's Weekly* (London), the excitement of change of scene and circumstance and "the agreeable surprize of finding himself out of his difficulties alive and with no prospect of being put to death, seemed to do the Sultan good." He began to take an interest in nature for the first time in many years, to ask the names of the flowers, to walk in the garden, and to sit down on stone steps and stumps of trees like any farmer. He renewed an old hobby of carpentry and a complete set of tools was ordered for him in Paris. The ex-Sultan has found much distraction, tho perhaps little satisfaction, in having the newspapers read to him by one of his wives. "He has the *Sabah*, the *Tanin*, and the *Yeni Gazette* read to him every day." In these violently anti-Hamidian papers he heard for the first time in his life some terrible attacks on his sacred self, and at an unusually ferocious onslaught he asked for the name of the paper, and then murmured, "and to think that I gave a thousand pounds to one of these papers through the medium of two personages." Things went on this way for a few weeks and he seemed to be settling down quietly in his new home. But after a while, says Mr. McCullagh, the excitement of novelty wore off, the ex-Sultan began to feel the effects of the reaction, and became nervous and irritable. To quote further:

In order to give Abdul-Hamid something to think of, Mushine Bey, his first eunuch, suggested to him



Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and durable. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 33 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

PRINT Your Own Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, paper, &c
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

Testimonials from Customers: A merchant writes: "*I never saw a printing press in my life before, but printed good circular first day.*" A pastor writes: "*It helps my church work.*" Young man says: "*I made $12 evenings in one week.*" YOU can do as well, or better.

SMILE with the NEW
FROWN with the OLD
LITHOLIN Waterproofed Linen Collars and Cuffs bring comfort, style and economy
Ordinary Collars and Cuffs soil, wear and tear. To the first costs add 2c. daily for laundering.
Cover one half of the above face and then the other, and you see illustrated the real comfort of LITHOLIN Waterproofed Linen Collars and Cuffs as compared with others. LITHOLIN has the correct dull linen finish—never wilts or frays. Wiped white as new with a damp cloth. Newest shapes and sizes.
COLLARS, 25c. CUFFS, 50c.
Beware of imitations and substitutes
If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, number wanted, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid. Booklet of styles free on request.
The Fiberloid Co., 7 Waverly Place, New York
WATERPROOFED LINEN
STYLE
ECONOMY
LITHOLIN
FIT
COMFORT
COLLARS & CUFFS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that he had better write his memoirs, and thus justify himself before the world. The ex-Sultan replied that he had already begun to do so at Yildiz, but that he could not continue as he had left all his papers at Constantinople. He added that he was sure that future historians would justify him—if not Ottoman historians, then foreign historians. When informed that the Government had allotted him an annual pension of £1,000 a year the ex-Sultan was furious, and declared that he had allotted his brother Murad £2,000 and Prince Rechad £1,500. "It is insufficient," he cried; "for they have taken everything from me—even my clothes!" Soon after this Abdul-Hamid fell into another rage because of the non-arrival of some persons, including several additional odalisks, for whom he had sent. "You want," he exclaimed, "to make me die slowly of fear, *ennui*, and persecution! I am very badly lodged here. The rooms are almost unfurnished. If I ask you for anything you promise to get it for me, and then you do not keep your promise."

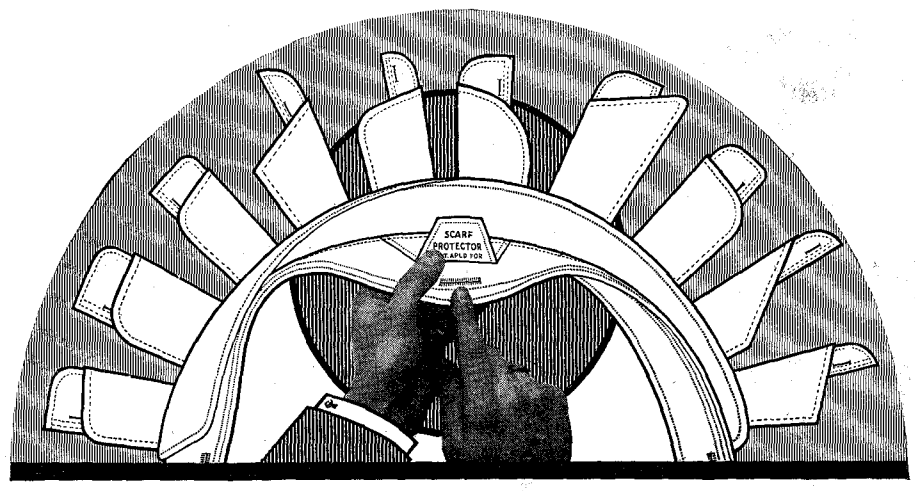
During the last few weeks the ex-Sultan has fallen almost into a condition of melancholia. One of the reasons for this is the impossibility of supplying him with all the artificial light he needs. At Yildiz he had always been accustomed to the nightly flare of 4,000 gas-lamps and 2,000 electric lights. He had, in fact, a mania for this sort of illumination, so that now that he is reduced to a few score of electric lights in all, he feels his position keenly. He has become morose and taciturn, and a prey to some terrible anxieties. During the last few weeks insomnia has been added to his other troubles, and he often sits all night in his room before an open window looking in the direction of Constantinople.

Sometimes after sitting alone for a long time at his table wrapt in gloomy meditations he strikes the table with his fist—a thing that he had never before been in the habit of doing—and cries, "Nalet Olsun! Nalet Olsun!" (Malediction! Malediction!) Sometimes he gets his wives to draw cards and make revelations about his future, but before this operation is finished he gets up suddenly and goes away, saying "Bachen Shei! Bachen Shei!" (Futility! Futility!) At times when overcome with fatigue he falls asleep only to wake up with a start and rush around the room as if pursued by fantoms. Whenever he does sleep he is fully drest and on a long chair.

THE DEATH OF "OLD BIG FOOT"

It had been a strenuous day of trout-fishing on the headwaters of the North Platte, and Mr. Charles Askins and his old guide were talking over the doings of that day and other days. For the guide had lived a life full of excitement and danger and at 68 was "still young, alert, light of foot, keen of eye, sure of trigger." Mr. Askins thus describes him in *Recreation* (New York, December):

His shoulders were wide, his chest deep, but his stomach was drawn, his arms lean, and his legs thin. The skin of his face, of mahogany color, was stretched so tight over sharp bones and attenuated muscles that it could not wrinkle. The great frame was not growing old in the usual way, not rusting out, but just polishing down in order that it might remain useful to the end. He wasn't old, surely, for he could walk fifty miles a day without food, or ride a hundred; but only his walk and his eyes were really young. He moved as lightly as a prancing coyote, and his



The Newest, Smartest Collar Styles Await Your Selection at Dealers, Everywhere in the New

SLIDEWELL HARD COLLARS

DUPLICATE the style you are wearing, or select one that suits you even better, from the SLIDEWELL line,—and be done forever with the daily wrestle with your tie and collar every time you dress. The little shield over the back button allows your tie to slide easily, freely, back and forth, until you get it tied just so,—the greatest single collar-improvement ever made.

In every way SLIDEWELL COLLARS are superior and better looking than the 2-for-25c brands you know. For one thing, they're wide-stitched like all hand-made collars,—for another, they're Premako Shrunk,—a guarantee against laundry shrinking. Most, but not all, dealers have the complete line of SLIDEWELL styles. 15c each, 2 for 25c (in Canada, at most all dealers, 3 for 50c). If your dealer cannot yet supply you, select one of the SLIDEWELL styles above, or send us the brand-name of the collars you are wearing with 75c for 6 corresponding SLIDEWELLS (if in Canada, send $1.00 for 6). *You'll be repaid for your trouble by the finest collar-satisfaction you've ever known.*

HALL, HARTWELL & CO., TROY, N.Y.

Pears'

Pears' Soap has never offered premiums to induce sales. It is, in itself, a prize for the complexion.

Established in 1789.

5½% INVESTMENTS 6%

We are right on the ground and know the conditions pertaining to every farm in this section of the country. This enables us to select intelligently the farm land securing our First Farm Mortgages. Write for booklet "A" and list.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
Grand Forks, N. D.

Certain coins, stamps and paper money of recent issues bring enormous prices. A New York collector paid $10,000 each for certain coins of 1877, and others brought $100 to $6,200. Mr. Castle paid $4,400 for a stamp, and Mr. Ayer got $250,000 for his collection. If interested in large legitimate profits send a stamp for an illustrated circular. Address:

$10,000 FOR A COIN

VONBERGEN, the Coin Dealer, Dept. 17 BOSTON, MASS.

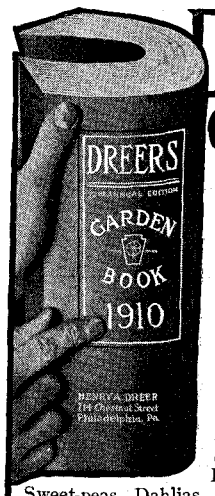
You will be satisfied with the products of

Burpee's "Seeds that Grow"

Shall we mail you our New Complete Catalog?

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Building, Philadelphia.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



DREER'S GARDEN BOOK

Best Aid to Successful Gardening

256 pages of practical gardening information. 8 beautiful color and duotone plates. Special cultural notes on How to Grow Flowers from Seed; How to Grow Asters, Sweet-peas, Dahlias, Gladioli, Palms, Ferns, Roses, etc. Tells clearly how to grow fine vegetables. Lists 1,200 varieties of flower seeds, 2,000 kinds of plants, and 600 varieties of vegetables, besides numerous hardy shrubs, climbing plants, small fruits, water-lilies, etc., etc.
Mailed free to anyone mentioning this publication.

GIANT ORCHID-FLOWERED SWEET PEAS

These are the aristocrats of the Sweet Pea family and are just as easy to grow as the common kinds. Flowers of extraordinary size, with wavy petals and usually borne four to a spray.
All colors mixed, 10 cts. per pkt., 15 cts. per oz.
"Garden Book" free with each order.

HENRY A. DREER
714 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

HOW TO DEVELOP

Power and Personality

Power of Voice
Power of Gesture
Power of Vocabulary
Power of Imagination
Power of English Style
Power of Illustration
Power of Memory
Power of Extempore Speech
Power of Conversation
Power of Silence
Power of a Whisper
Power of the Eye

In Speaking
(A new book—see below)

More PERSONALITY for

The Lawyer—
The Salesman—
The Preacher—
The Politician—
The Physician—
The Congressman—
The Alert Citizen—

Power
Personality
Self-Confidence
Intellectual Freedom
Leadership in Affairs
Masterful Tact with Men
Ease in Social Intercourse
Ready Wit to Think on Your Feet
Mental Grasp—Winning Manners
Dogged Determination and Effective Efforts

"Heads You Win; Tails I Lose"

☞ There's no such blind luck for the man who will cultivate his own power and personalty. No one can take it away from him. It is better than a bank account for he can draw upon it constantly and thereby increase his fund. It will serve him well in prosperity and in distress. It will "turn the tide" often times when nothing else would save him from utter ruin. Every man has more latent power and personality than he is inclined to believe. All it requires is development. This book will give him just what he needs, for it is written by a self-made man who has won his way by the development of his own Power and Personality.

"How to Develop Power and Personality," by Grenville Kleiser. Just out. 420 pages, 12mo, cloth, $1.25 net; by mail, $1.40.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

blue-gray eyes had the gleam of silver steel that would never change.

Following his services in the Civil War he had become an Indian scout under Custer and Crook and Miles. He was inured to heat and cold, hunger and feasting, drink and thirst, fatigue and the passing of time. The only change that he could note in himself in forty years was that he had become more methodical in his drinking. Formerly he drank when opportunity offered, without regard to quantity, but now, except when social duties required, he limited himself to a quart of whisky a day.

On this evening as Mr. Askins smoked, and questioned his guide, he finally drew from him this story of the killing of a great grizzly bear, "Old Big Foot," ten feet long, weighing nine hundred pounds, "the biggest bear I ever killed":

Old Big Foot had become the biggest nuisance in the Bitter Root mountains and somebody just had to kill him. He had lost his taste for berries and bugs and fish; nothing less than calves, cattle, and horses would do for him. It took a lot of them to last him a year, and nobody could get a shot at him except when he was hunting for them, and that is a bad time to kill a grizzly bear. A man has an idea that if he was pushed to it he could just about hold his own in a foot race with a bear, or if on a horse he is perfectly safe; but that's where he fools himself. If a bear like Big Foot gets within fifty feet of your horse before the pony starts to run, you're gone. He comes at you like a big black devil that has been fired out of a cannon.

Two of the range boys tried to get Old Big Foot once and only one of them got away. They tied their horses and followed him into a rough place. After the scrap the one that got away looked back just once from the next hill and saw Big Foot and his friend playing together. . . . It was fun for the bear and the man didn't care any more.

That caused a reward to be offered for Big Foot, and the first snow that fell my brother and I went after him on horseback. We struck his trail in the morning and followed it until along in the afternoon. The last three hours we went pretty careful, for we could tell by the trail that he knew we were after him. He was making for rough ground and liable to get into the mountains where horses could not follow. The trail led into a little clump of jack pine, not over a half acre, but thick. We separated, going one to either side so as to strike the trail quicker.

Before I had gone my way twenty yards I heard behind me a great growl that was half a cough and half a roar. I turned in time to see him break cover at my brother. Bill tried to shoot, but his horse pivoted on his hind legs and swung about too quick for him. The bear had only forty feet to go. The first twenty he seemed to come at a bound. Then he lit on his hind legs and jumped from them like a kangaroo. He jumped again in just the same way, lunging forward as he struck the ground and bringing one big paw down on the pony's back, a raking blow that fell just behind the saddle. The horse pitched forward and fell on his side, with his back broken, Bill underneath. The bear was unbalanced and straightened up to see where to place the next blow, looking for the man. Of course I had been trying to get a sight all the time, but I knew it must be a head shot or nothing. When he straightened up I fired at his head and he went down with hardly a kick.

My brother was laughing and kicking at the horse to get out when I got to him. He was still laughing when I pulled him out, and not hurt a bit. Yet he was the worst scared man I ever saw. You can't tell what a man will do when he is scared, whether he will laugh or cry or run, but generally he will fight.

The bear was dead, with his skull shattered all the way across and a great hole on the side where the bullet came out.

Birds of a Feather.—Adlai Stevenson, in his lately published reminiscences, tells the story of Mr. Clark, counsel in a contested will case by which money had been diverted from the family. In explanation of this, Clark said, "This is an illustration of the power of friendship. All history, sacred and profane, is full of instances of personal attachment. Who can forget the undying affection of David and Jonathan, of Damon and Pythias, of Scylla and Charybdis?"—*The Christian Register.*

DEPOSIT MONEY BY MAIL AT SIX PER CENT

Along conservative and the most approved lines this company has been conducting a successful business uninterruptedly for more than twenty-three years. The certificates which it furnishes to large and small investors throughout the country are secured by First Mortgages on high-grade, improved Salt Lake City Real Estate, worth at least twice the obligation, thus affording unquestioned safety. They yield 6% per annum.
Write for free booklet "F"
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $400,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
P. E. McGURRIN—*PRES.* EST. 1886

A Valuable New Text-book on Economics

"An amazingly instructive volume. The book is a mine of information, thoroughly assimilated and co-ordinated for the use of Americans, even more it would seem than for the French for whom it was originally written. There is nothing else in existence that approaches it in thoroughness."—*The Evening Mail*, New York.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

By PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU

Translated by H. Addington Bruce

This book is considered the most noteworthy work on the United States since the publication of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." The author shows a remarkable understanding of the social, economic, and political resources of the country and a close symptahy with American conditions.

Extracts from Letters Received by the Translator

Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University: "Any work by Leroy-Beaulieu is worth reading, and this book deals with a subject on which intelligent outside opinion is much needed."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor of the *Outlook*: I do not recall any volume which contains as much of exact information as to facts respecting conditions in America."

Frank H. Dixon, Ph.D., Prof. Economics, Dartmouth College: "You have done a distinct service in placing this valuable work in the hands of American readers. I want to congratulate you upon the success of your translation which seems to be entirely free from any evidence of transition from one language to another."

Henry W. Farnam, Prof. Political Economy, Yale University: "You have rendered a public service in translating it."

Henry C. Adams, Ph.D., Prof. Political Economy and Finance, Univ. of Michigan: "Full of interesting material."

FEATURES OF CONTENTS:

The Country and the People.—Characteristics of the People, Immigration, The Negro Problem, Increase in Population, Etc.
Rural America.—Natural Conditions, Ownership, Agriculture, Irrigation, Distribution of Products, Etc.
Industrial America.—How American Industry is organized, Leading Industries, Etc.
Commercial America.—Railways, Foreign Trade, The Merchant Marine, Commercial Relations, Etc.

"A masterly treatise on the material side of our national development."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*
"It does for present day America what de Toqueville did for the United States in the first 25 years of their existence."—*New York Herald.*

8vo, Cloth, 400 pages, $2.00 Net
For Sale at All Bookstores
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers, New York

THE SEMI-INSANE AND THE SEMI-RESPONSIBLE

By PROF. JOSEPH GRASSET, M.D., Paris
Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., New York

A text-book for Prosecution as well as for Defense in all criminal cases.

"Stuporous Melancholia," "Brain Storms," "Dementia Americana," are but other names for different phases of mental eccentricity, which are discust in the new book.

400 pages. Cloth. $2.50 *net;* postpaid, $2.68.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

In Perilous Plight.—"Oh, dear, I'm afraid I shall soon be the center of a great scandal."

"What's the trouble?"

"I inadvertently slighted a poet yesterday."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Phenomenon.—PATIENCE—"It takes two to make a quarrel, you know."

PATRICE—"And yet I have known quarrels to occur when two persons have been made one."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Attractive.—WORKMAN (to Socialist)—"What's this 'ere Socialism ye talks so much about?"

SOCIALIST—"Well, it's like this 'ere. Yer gets all the money in the country and divides it all up—each of us 'aving a share."

WORKMAN—"Well, what would you do with your share?"

SOCIALIST—"Why, spend it like a man."

WORKMAN—"What would you do then?"

SOCIALIST—"Well, we'll divide it all up again, of course."—*M. A. P.*

One In German

Est ist bestimmt in Gottes Rath,
Dass man vom Liebsten was man hat
Muss borgen!

—*Cleveland Leader.*

His Method.—Little Jack Horner told how he pulled out his plum.

"I stuck in my thumb instead of putting my foot in it," he explained.

Herewith all agreed he had the makings of a politician in him.—*New York Sun.*

At the Box Office.—TICKET-SELLER—"How many?"

ABSENT-MINDED STUDENT—"Two standing rooms—together."—*Columbia Jester.*

Something.—"Can you keep anything on your stomach?" the ship's doctor asked.

"No, sir," he returned feebly, "nothing but my hand."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

One Shy.—She asked him if he was the photographer. He said he was.

She asked him if he took children's pictures. He said he did.

She asked him how much he charged. He said, "Four dollars a dozen."

"Then I'll have to go somewhere else," she replied; "I only have eleven."—*Success.*

Bright Boy.—THE TEACHER—"What are revenue cutters?"

TOMMY—"Sugar weighers."—*Town Topics.*

The Jug by the Jugular.—A young cadet was complaining of the tight fit of his uniform.

"Why, father," he declared, "the collar presses my Adam's apple so hard that I can taste cider!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

He Had Him.—A young "briefless" was perambulating the courts with an air of scarcely being able to find time to do anything—when his boy tracked him down in one of the corridors.

"Oh, sir!" said the boy, "there is a man at your office with a brief, sir."

"What, a brief! Great Heavens!"

And the young fellow began to run through the passages as fast as he could for fear the prey should escape him.

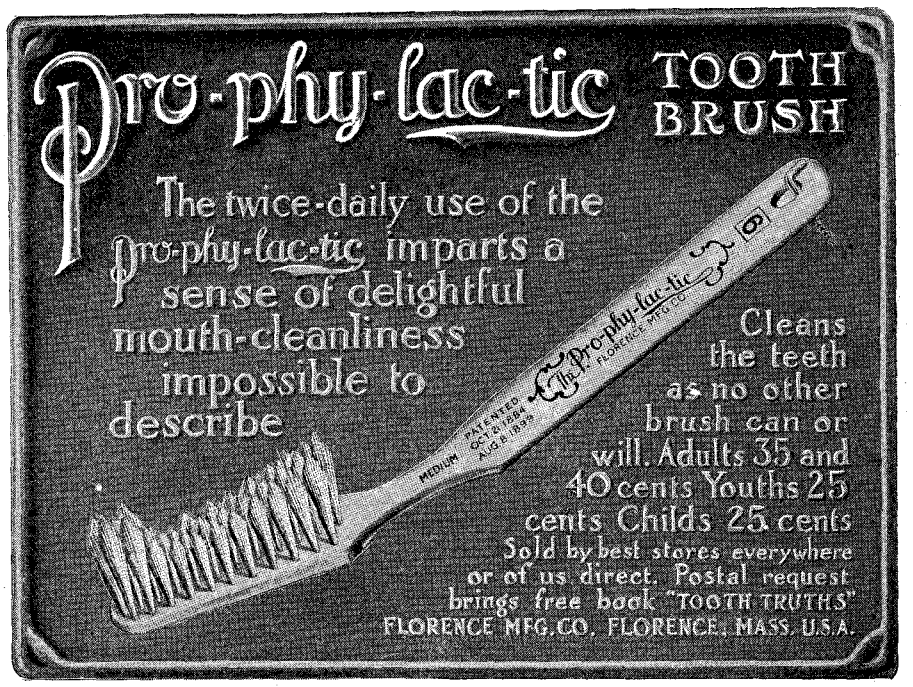
"Stop, sir, stop!" cried the boy, who could scarcely keep pace. "You needn't hurry, sir; I've locked him in!"—*M. A. P.*

The Real Mourners.—THE BULL PUP—"How did you lose your tail, old man?"

THE YELLOW CUR—"In a trolley accident."

THE BULL PUP—"Do you miss it much?"

THE YELLOW CUR—"Not as much as the boys do who used to tie tin cans to it."—*Chicago News.*


Pro-phy-lac-tic TOOTH BRUSH
The twice-daily use of the Pro-phy-lac-tic imparts a sense of delightful mouth-cleanliness impossible to describe
Cleans the teeth as no other brush can or will. Adults 35 and 40 cents Youths 25 cents Childs 25 cents
Sold by best stores everywhere or of us direct. Postal request brings free book "TOOTH TRUTHS"
FLORENCE MFG.CO. FLORENCE, MASS. U.S.A.
The Pro-phy-lac-tic
FLORENCE MFG. CO.
MEDIUM
PATENTED OCT. 6 1896 AUG. 6 1899

Remoh Gems

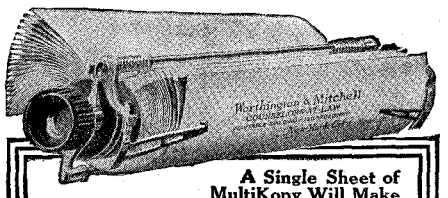
Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliancy guaranteed forever—stands filing like a diamond—stands heat like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 1-20th the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem, not an imitation. Sent on approval. Write for our catalog. It's free. No canvassers wanted.
REMOH JEWELRY CO. **455 N. Broadway, St. Louis**

Ann Arbor Lighting System
GASOLINE WIRE FEED

The most up-to-date and complete lighting system on the market. Beautiful fixtures for the home. Attractive high candle power inverted arcs for stores, halls, etc. Best proposition for hustling agents. Write today for terms and territory. Catalog free.
SUPERIOR MFG. CO.
276 Second St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

These trade-mark criss-cross lines on every package
GLUTEN FLOUR DIET FOR DIABETICS
and cases of
Kidney and Liver Troubles, Rheumatism, Obesity
and ills arising from excess of Uric Acid
Rich in Protein. Ask your physician. Leading grocers. For booklet or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

Virginia Country Cured Hams our unusual way of growing the hog and curing the ham has made a reputation. 25c per lb., freight or express.
Forest Home Farm **Purcellville, Virginia**



A Single Sheet of MultiKopy Will Make Good Copies of 100 Letters

If you don't know how amazingly good service that is, send for sample sheet and learn by tests whether your carbon paper money is wastefully spent or not.

TRADE **MULTIKOPY** MARK

CARBON PAPER

is made in black, blue, purple, red and green, in six varieties to meet all needs. This list names the varieties and the number of copies each will make at one writing;

Regular Finish	Hard Finish
MultiKopy, Lt. Wt., 20	MultiKopy, Lt. Wt., 16
MultiKopy, Medium, 8	MultiKopy, Medium, 6
MultiKopy, Billing, 6	MultiKopy, Billing, 4

Star Brand Typewriter Ribbons guaranteed for 75,000 impressions of the letter a or e without clogging so as to show on paper. Non-filling, non-drying, non-fading. Any dealer can supply you.

F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY
334 Congress Street, BOSTON, MASS.

You don't know unless you use one; in how many ways

BURROUGHS

(Nine out of every ten adding and listing machines sold are Burroughs)

Adding and Listing Machine

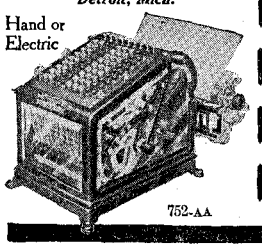
will help you with your business; large or small. It will put short cuts in your bookkeeping and save time and trouble in your accounting.

There are 65 styles—one of them just suits your needs.

Fill in and send us the Coupon

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
49 Burroughs Block,
Detroit, Mich.

Hand or Electric



752-AA

CHECK Your Troubles

- Night Work ☐
- Statement Day Rush ☐
- Trial Balances Late ☐
- Cost System ☐
- Handling Inventory ☐
- Free—1 marked copy "Better Day's Work" ☐

Name.....
Address.....
Business.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Classified Columns

REAL ESTATE

ALFALFA AND FRUIT LANDS
in the Pecos Valley, $50 an acre and up, will make you rich in a few years. Write to-day for Pecos Valley literature and six months' subscription to "The Earth," our land journal, free. C. L. Seagraves, Gen. Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 1138 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

MONEY MADE ON SMALL FARMS near Atlantic City, N. J. 5 Acres, $125—$5 monthly. Berries, fruit, vegetables, squabs, poultry and eggs bring good prices. Two main line railroads. Title insured. Booklet. Frazier Company, 743 Bailey Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

INFORMATION WANTED regarding good country and suburban Real Estate for sale. Not particular about location, but must be high class. May be able to help you sell it. Address, stating full particulars, price and terms, Box 233, Literary Digest.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

INVESTIGATE CALIFORNIA SECURITIES which return from 5% to 6½% on the investment. We buy and sell high-class investment bonds suitable for Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, Trust Estates and Individuals demanding absolutely sound securities. Will gladly furnish information concerning California Securities and special information regarding bonds we offer for sale. Municipal and School Bonds to return greatest yield; high-class Public Utility Bonds. Building Bonds based on Real Estate Security. Water and Irrigation Bonds. Address HENRY A. COIT, THE BANK OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, Cal.

WE MAKE AND SELL CONSERVATIVE FARM AND CITY LOANS in the best sections of the State of Oklahoma. SOUTHWESTERN MORTGAGE LOAN CO., P. O. Box 277, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GENUINE BARGAINS IN High-grade Upright Pianos. Slightly used instruments. 7 Steinways, $350 up; 5 Lyon & Healys $250 up; 7 Washburns $200 up; 4 Knabes $250 up; 5 Chickerings $250 up; good second-hand Uprights $125 up; 6 fine Baby Grands at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or two years' time. Lyon & Healy, 45 Adams Street, Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval. Fullest guarantee with every piano.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 849 "F." Washington.

PATENTS that PROTECT. Our three books for Inventors mailed on receipt of six cents stamps.
R. S. & A. B. LACEY
Dept. 63, Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869.

PATENTS that PAY. 2 Books free: "What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" and 61-p. Guide. Special offer. E. E. Vrooman, 806 F St., Washington, D. C.

Patents that Protect and Pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 612 F St., Washington, D. C.

EUGENE C. BROWN, Engineer and Attorney at Law, 401 Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C. 9 years Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. Send sketch for advice on Patentability.

Patents—Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Patent Lawyers, 610 F St., Washington, D. C. Est. 49 years. Best references. Careful work. Terms moderate. Booklet and advice FREE

FOR WRITERS

TYPEWRITING: Manuscripts a specialty. Prompt, accurate work by experts. Graphophone transcribing if desired. S. C. HICKS, Public Stenographer, Cotton Exchange Bldg., New York.

Facts, arguments, briefs for debates. Outlines, literary, historical and scientific material for club papers, orations and essays. Dept. B, Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind.

AUTHOR'S MANUSCRIPTS Typewritten. Your chances for editorial consideration vastly increased. Write now for rates. L. E. SWARTZ, 1826 (New) Newport, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED for our new 25c Darning Machines; works by hand; weaves new heel or toe in sock in a few minutes. One agent sold 288 in one day. Send 15c for sample or $1.25 for doz. HUTTON CO., Walnut Street, Desk 25, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—RAILWAY Mail Clerks. Many Spring Examinations. Commencement salary $800. Free scholarships. Write for Schedule of examinations. Franklin Institute, Dpt. O, 56, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN to write advertisements by Mail. You can positively earn $25 to $100 per week. Send for FREE prospectus. Page-Davis Co. Dept. 31, Page Bldg., Michigan Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—College and State normal graduates, Arizona, Nevada, California.
CALIFORNIA TEACHERS' AGENCY
Los Angeles San Francisco

TYPEWRITERS

50 Model 6 Remington Typewriters, Best Condition, $22 each. Model 2, $12. Underwoods, $25. All makes equally low. Guaranteed. Illustrated Catalog Free. Write to-day Guarantee Typewriter Co., 23 Duane St., N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Good Salary for 38 Cents—You can prepare for valuable position through careful study of "How To Write Letters That Pull," remarkable treatise on big subject at small price. Can you afford to let 38 cents keep you from success? Learn to write Sales Letters—Now—Don't delay success—field limitless. Write at once, enclosing price, to author, Prof. J. H. Lytle, 114 N. St. Claire St., Dayton, O. Reference any one in Dayton.

THE SOUTH
If information of any kind is wanted about the South, as a place of residence, for business, for new industries, for lists of all new enterprises organized from Maryland to Texas, write the Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md. For more than a quarter of a century it has been the exponent of the South and Southwest.

FOR THE HOME

POP! POP!! POP!!!
"Universal" lever cork extractor, cap remover, and wire cutter. Child of six can pull most difficult cork. Twenty-five cents postpaid. Circular for stamp. FERRIS MAIL ORDER CO., 676 West End Ave. Dept. A. New York.

VIRGINIA COUNTRY SAUSAGE.
Pure, sweet, tender, delicious, fresh daily. 5-10-20-30-50-lb. boxes at 20c. per lb.
Forest Home Farm, Purcellville, Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS

Genealogy

1000 FAMILIES, 300 Coats-of-Arms, in our new Catalogue. 135 pages, beautifully illustrated. Price 15 cents. Research and Publishing. FRANK ALLABEN GENEALOGICAL Co., 3 West 42d Street, New York.

Wedding Invitations

We give you the finest engraved WEDDING INVITATIONS, Visiting Cards, etc., at a lower price than others. Send for Samples. LYCETT STATIONERS, BALTIMORE, MD. Stamped Stationery a Specialty.

KENNELS

IN BUYING DOGS
ALWAYS BUY THE BEST
We have them for sale. English Setters, Irish Setters and Pointers. Dogs well trained on Quail, Ruffed Grouse, etc. Young stock for sale. The finest kennel of high-classed bird-dogs in America.
C. S. FREEL
Loogootee, Indiana

SCOTTISH TERRIERS
NEWCASTLE KENNELS
Goddard Avenue, Brookline, Mass.

Russian Wolfhounds—Prize-winning grown dogs and puppies; best stock in the country; all strong and healthy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Grown dogs, $50 and upward; puppies, $25 and upward.
Write BOREAS KENNELS, Plainfield, N. J.

What Can You Offer to Well-to-do Men Who Want Summer Homes?

HAVE you a seashore cottage, a country home, a mountain bungalow, a good camping site, or any sort of property suitable for a summer home, which you wish to dispose of? If you have, *right now*, while the frost is still in the ground, is the time for you to consider selling it.

There is a great demand for such property among your fellow readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The 235,000 copies we circulate each week are read exclusively by successful, well-to-do Business Men, Bankers and Professional Men. They and their families will soon be discussing next summer's vacation.

The selection of a summer home by the sea or in the country will receive their serious consideration. If you have anything to offer them, you should bring it to their attention *without delay*.

Do you want to know how? Then simply fill out this coupon and mail it to us. Don't wait until tomorrow, for you will probably forget it. *Do it now.*

The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest, 44-60 East 23d St., New York
Real Estate Department
I have Summer Property for sale. How can I bring it to the attention of Digest readers?
Name .....
Address .....
.....
%

THIRTY EDITIONS SINCE PUBLICATION

We Earnestly Urge Parents to Have their Children Read Jules Payot's

The Education of the Will

It will Surely Help to Make Them *Better* —*More Successful*—Men and Women

The New York Evening Sun thinks:
"His treatise is the most thoughtful, the most systematic, and, if we may so express it, the most business-like we know of."

The Brooklyn Times says:
"It must be declared in uncompromising terms that this is a valuable, perhaps a great book. . . . In this haphazard, nervous age such a book as this is a tonic. It preaches the gospel America needs."

The Philadelphia North American declares:
"It is a prescription for the attainment of self-mastery which is procurable in the 'drug-store' of most any mind, and of which men in general stand in immediate need at the present moment."

CAUTION—Be sure that it is *Payot's* book that you buy as there is another book with the same title, but which has no relation to this.

THE EDUCATION OF THE WILL, by Jules Payot, Litt. D., Ph.D., translated from the French by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Professor Clinical Psychiatry, Fordham University, New York. 12mo, cloth, 450 pages, $1.50; post-paid, $1.60.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 E. 23d STREET NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In Dollars and Cents.—To love a good woman is a liberal education. To love a lady of fashion is a commercial education. —*Leslie's Weekly.*

No Spare Room.—"Do you live within your income?"

"Yes, and I'm crowded for space."—*Yale Record.*

Most Professional.—One of the best stories told about Mr. Birrell concerns a poor client whose case he took up for nothing. When the case had been won, the client gratefully sent him the sum of 15s., which he accepted in order not to give offence.

A colleague reproached him, however, for this "unprofessional conduct" in taking less than gold.

"But I took all the poor beggar had," said Mr. Birrell, "and I consider that is not unprofessional." —*M. A. P.*

Modesty on the Bench.—A certain prominent English jurist was transferred from the chancery court to the admiralty court rather unexpectedly. While conversant with English law to a surprizing degree, this gentleman had spent little time in marine law, and was rather dubious as to his ability to cope with the duties of his new office.

His colleagues, in recognition of the occasion, gave him a dinner, after which he was called upon for an address. He made a long and serious speech, which embraced about everything, from free trade to England's foreign policy. Then, pausing a moment, he glanced round the crowded room and said:

"Gentlemen, in closing, I can think of no better words than the lines of Tennyson:

" 'And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.' "

—*Youth's Companion.*

"I," Said the Tailor.—A physician, upon opening the door of his consultation room, asked: "Who has been waiting longest?"

"I have," spoke up the tailor; "I delivered your clothes three weeks ago."—*The Argonaut.*

A Matter of Time.—"How much does it cost to get married?" asked the eager youth.

"That depends entirely on how long you live," replied the sad-looking man.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Different Matter.—MOTHER (looking over her boy's shoulder): "Your spelling is perfectly terrible."

LITTLE SON—"This isn't a spellin' lesson. It's a composition."—*Street and Smith's Good News.*

The Bachelor Defined.—A bachelor is a man with enough confidence in his judgment of women to act on it.—*Puck.*

Her Career.—"As I understand it, they have lost their money, but all of the daughters are able to earn their own living save one who is most idle and incompetent. What will become of her?"

"She'll have to get married."—*The Housekeeper.*

Aggravating It.—"It seems to me that I have seen you before."

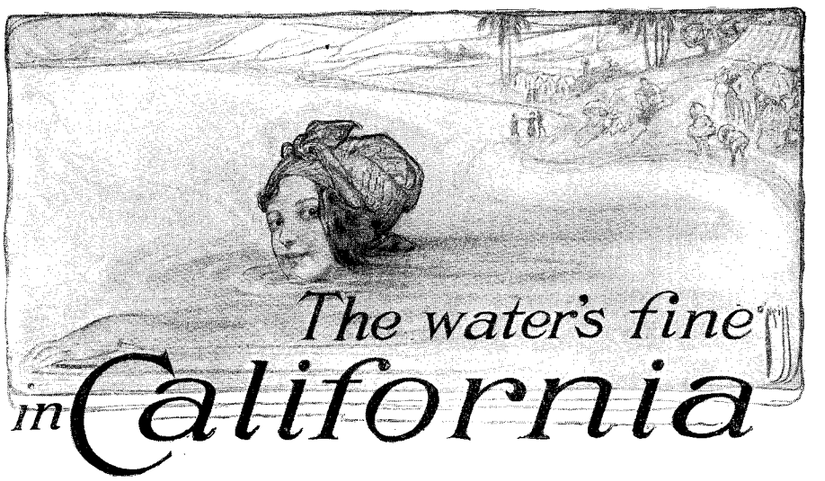
"You have, my Lord. I used to give your daughter singing lessons."

"Twenty years!"—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

After Christmas.—SHE—"Short stories seem quite the thing just now."

HE—"I should say so. Nearly every fellow I meet stops and tells me how short he is."—*Boston Transcript.*

One on Andrew.—A belated pun, with Andrew Carnegie as the victim, is being circulated at Washington. The ironmaster was on board a ferryboat at Norfolk on the day the President visited that port. Something went wrong with the compass. The Captain appealed to the mate. The mate examined the compass and said: "I guess it must be attracted by that steel magnate over there."—*Troy Times.*



where the balmy air, redolent of millions of blossoms dispels all thought of wintry blast. Where bathing, boating and golfing are among the daily possibilities. That's California!

The de luxe

Golden State Limited

via Rock Island Lines

¶ Miles of orange groves, through the dark green leaves of which shines the golden yellow of ripening fruit, with vistas of snow-capped peaks beyond, are among California's beautiful pictures.

makes the trip from Chicago or St. Louis in three days: Three days of **real** pleasure. It is the train of trains, which provides travel luxuries to satisfy every expectation. Perfectly equipped, barber and valet, properly heated and ventilated and brilliantly lighted.

For sleeping car passengers only. Daily from Chicago to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Francisco via the route of lowest altitude.

Other good trains every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Memphis, with choice of routes.

Send today for our new beautifully illustrated book on California. Free on request.

John Sebastian, Pass. Traffic Mgr., 1815 La Salle Station, Chicago, Ill.

Rock Island Lines

Perfect points make easy writing. Elastic—not brittle. Don't balk or splatter.

SPENCERIAN
Steel Pens

A style for every purpose. Sample card of 12, all different, for 6 cents postage.
SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway, N. Y.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on **POULTRY**

and Almanac for 1910 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices, and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C.C. SHOEMAKER, Box 691, Freeport, Ill

FARM LOANS

always a safe investment **net investors 6% interest.** Diversified crops make principal and interest **sure.** Absolutely no chance for loss. We have handled farm loans for ten years **without the loss of a single dollar to any client.**

Write us for list to-day

Fitch-McKay Mortgage Investment Co.

402 Majestic Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sāvo Air Moistener

Price $2.00

Prevents Headaches Colds, Catarrh and Pneumonia

when filled with water and placed on back of any steam or hot water radiator out of sight. At the same time will save your *Furniture, Piano, Pictures,* etc., from shrinking and cracking, also house plants from dying. Anyone can attach it in one-half minute. Costs nothing for maintenance and will work 10 years for $2.00.

30 Days Trial Use the moistener 30 days and if not as represented hold subject to our order and your money will be refunded. Send order to-day or write for our FREE booklet.

SAVO MFG. CO., Dept. C 368 E. 59th St., Chicago, Ill.

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory | Travel and Resort Directory

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

30-DAY TOUR TO

OLD MEXICO

NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS — **GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA**

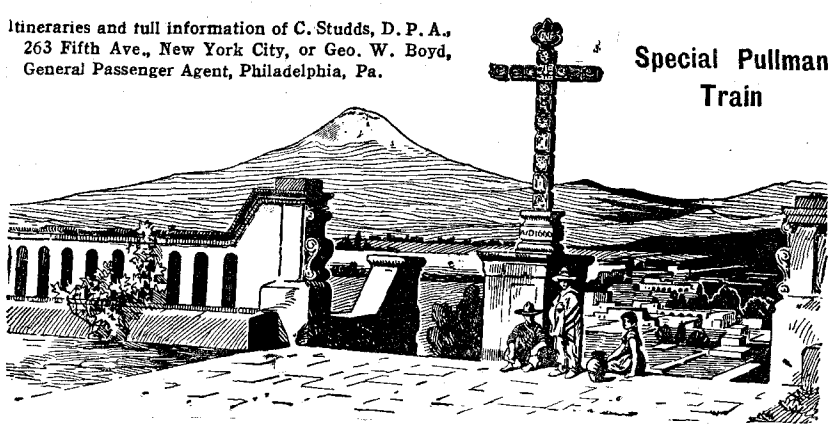
LEAVES NEW YORK FEBRUARY 3

Round-Trip Rate $400 from New York

PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS

Itineraries and full information of C. Studds, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Ave., New York City, or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Pullman Train



TATE SPRING

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

Modern Hotel. Steam Heat. Electric Lights. Rooms with private bath—Golf, Riding, Hunting Reserve.

TATE SPRING WATER

Prescribed by Physicians, on sale by druggists everywhere, for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Blood Rheumatism.

J. M. STUDEBAKER, automobile manufacturer, South Bend, Ind., says: **"I owe my life and health to the waters of Tate Spring."**

PRICES f. o. b; Case, 1 doz. ½ gal. Bot. $5.00; Demijohn 5 gal. $2.25; Rockerjohn 5 gal. $2.75; Carboy 12 gal. $3.75; Bbl. 33 gal. $5.00; ½ bbl. 15 gal. $3.50.

Tate Spring Co.,

P. O. Box 80 Tate Spring, Tenn.

Stop-over on R. R. Tickets.

THE COLLVER TOURS

SOUTH AMERICA	EGYPT MEDITERRANEAN	SPAIN RIVIERA
JAN. 22	FEB. 2	MCH. 5

JAPAN INDEPENDENT OR PARTY ARRANGEMENTS

TRANS-SIBERIA—MARCH 22

EUROPE PASSION PLAY

Write for booklet that interests you

424 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON, MASS.

FLORENCE VILLA

Florida's unique Plantation Resort, in the famous lake regions. Hunting and fishing. 500 acres orange groves. Modern accommodations. Open Dec. 15th. Write for terms and booklet.

H. GUY NICKERSON, Florence Villa P. O., Fla.

UNIVERSITY PRINTS

2,000 half-tone reproductions of the World's Masterpieces of Art. **One cent** each or 80 cents per hundred. Send two-cent stamp for catalogue. Bureau of Univ. Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston.

Robson's Old World Tours

Two vacancies in a very select small party for Spain, Morocco, Italy, Egypt, and the Nile, January 22d. Mrs. E. A. ROBSON, 40 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Also party sailing July 7th for Europe, including Oberammergau.

Egypt and Palestine	**$600**
British Isles Tour	**250**
Oberammergau Special	**250**
Berlin-Athens-Rome-London	**400**

S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

BEEKMAN'S

Send for a free 72-page Foreign Travel Book **"BIG AND LITTLE JOURNEYS"** containing detailed itineraries of attractive Tours under escort and independent to the Orient, Europe and Oberammergau Passion Plays, 1910.

BEEKMAN TOURIST CO.

340 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

EUROPEAN TOURS

MEDITERRANEAN Route to **EUROPE**

June 25. Private party. Moderate cost. MRS. SHELTON, Winter Hill, Boston, Mass.

ORIENT—Five weeks in Egypt—Palestine.
OBERAMMERGAU—Eleven Tours.
NORTH CAPE—With or without Russia.
ART TOUR—Italy to England.

Our leaders show you much modern life

THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS APPLETON, WIS.

TURKEY

EGYPT, GREECE PALESTINE OBERAMMERGAU

Eleventh season. Variety of tours at different dates and prices. Write for booklet.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.

102 Congregational House Boston, Mass

EUROPE IN 1910

Passion Play, Ct. Britain, Rhine Italy, Switzerland, Austria, $375 to $600. *Six Parties. Circular Free*

LA FRANCE TOURS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN

卐 **Europe.** Comprehensive, leisurely tours. Splendid leaders, reasonable rates. Rates to Organizers of Private Parties. **American Travel Club. Wilmington, Del.**

THE BEST OF EUROPE PASSION PLAY
THE BEST WAY PRIVATE PARTIES
$320-$360. June, 1910. C. A. Turrell
Prof. of Mod. Langs., Univ. of Arizona, Tucson.

EUROPE including OBERAMMERGAU. 29th Season—Limited Parties—Exceptional Advantages. Dr. and Mrs. HOWARD S. PAINE, 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

12 TOURS TO EUROPE

Leave in April, May, June, July and August

All parts of Europe, including Oberammergau

DE POTTER TOURS

(31st year)

32 Broadway - - NEW YORK

COOK'S CRUISES AND TOURS

HOLY LAND, JAPAN, SOUTH AMERICA, WEST INDIES

The Best Combinations by Every Line Everywhere

COOK'S new system of "Travel Without Trouble" provides an "invisible courier" everywhere throughout a tour. A unique service that only COOK can furnish. Write for details. Independent Travel Tickets everywhere, good at any time. COOK'S Traveller's Checks are Good All Over the World.

THOS. COOK & SON

New York (4 offices), Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, San Francisco, and 140 offices abroad.

70 TOURS TO EUROPE. Officially appointed Agents for the OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.

ROUND THE WORLD | JAPAN

FEB. 8th $1475 | **$550**

PASSION PLAY

$240 (60 DAYS) AND UP **EUROPE**

Educational Tours—Preparatory Reading

THE BOSTON TRAVEL SOCIETY

204 Berkeley Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Travel-Study Club Prof. A. C. Flick, Syracuse, N. Y. Spring, April 2. Three months. Club of 10. **Orient-Passion Play,** June 8th. Best leader. **Summer,** June 21 and 28, Superior advantages.

OBERAMMERGAU

The Passion Play 1910

Next year Europe has an interest which comes only once in ten years. All our plans include Oberammergau. Our itineraries are ready. Send for them. Ask also for **Suggested Readings** about the Passion Play.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 4.—Leon Delagrange, the French aeronaut, is killed in the wreck of his aeroplane at Bordeaux.

January 5.—It is announced that the Russian Foreign Office has received from the United States a suggestion that all foreign-owned railroads in Manchuria be sold to China to guarantee their neutrality, the financing being done by an international syndicate.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 3.—Six presidents of large railroad systems hold a conference with President Taft at the White House.

January 4.—The Secretary of Agriculture orders an exhaustive inquiry into the cost of living in the United States.

It is reported that the "insurgents" who attempt to block the administration's program will be punished by the withholding of executive patronage.

Representative Humphrey of Washington introduces in the House a bill providing for a ship subsidy.

January 5.—Secretary Knox issues a circular note to the powers proposing that the jurisdiction of the Hague International Prize Court be extended so as to make it an arbitration Court.

January 6.—The Attorney-General makes a report to the President upholding Secretary Ballinger and declaring the Glavis charges unfounded.

GENERAL

December 31.—Spencer Trask, the New York banker, is killed in a railroad wreck at Croton, N. Y.

January 1.—The Tennessee law prohibiting the manufacture of liquors in the State, goes into effect.

January 3.—Charles W. Morse, convicted of violating the national banking laws, begins his fifteen-year sentence in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

J. P. Morgan arranges a merger and acquires control of the Guaranty, Morton, and Fifth Avenue Trust Companies in New York.

January 4.—D. O. Mills, the millionaire founder of the "Mills Hotels" in New York City, dies at his winter home near San Francisco.

January 5.—In his annual message to the Legislature Governor Hughes of New York opposes the proposed constitutional amendment providing for a Federal income tax on the ground that bonds issued by States and municipalities are not exempted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory | Travel and Resort Directory

Winter Tours to the American Mediterranean

Circle tours from and back to your home city by water and rail via New York City

Let us plan your trip via

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines

Florida, Carolinas, Georgia, San Domingo via CLYDE LINE; Texas, California, Pacific Coast points; Florida—West Coast, Mobile and New Orleans via MALLORY LINE; Porto Rico, cruises to and around the Island via PORTO RICO LINE; Nassau-Cuba-Mexico-Yucatan, with rail connections for interior cities, direct service via WARD LINE

Attractive Winter Rates

Liberal Stop-Over Privileges

Address District Offices 192 Washington St., Boston; 203 South Clark St., Chicago; 629 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 290 Broadway New York.

REVISED EDITION—JUST PUBLISHED

Washington

Its Sights and Insights

By HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—*Lutheran Observer*, Phila.

12mo, Cloth. Many Illustrations.

Price, $1.00 net; by mail, $1.10.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY NEW YORK AND LONDON

How Paris Amuses Itself

A captivating picture of the merry spirit, the sparkle, the color, the throb of the gayest of all cities. By F. BERKELEY SMITH. Profusely illustrated with photographs, drawings by the author, and water color drawings by eminent French artists and caricaturists. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

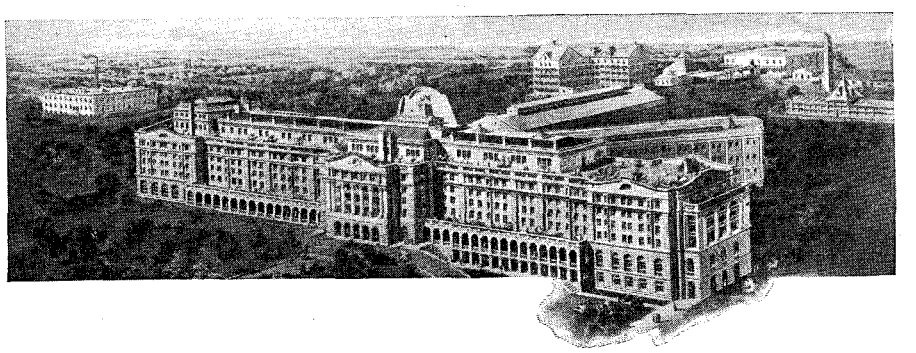
"It is a fascinating book which those who know Paris and those who have the pleasure of making its acquaintance in the future will alike abundantly enjoy."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

TIPS ON THE EUROPEAN TOUR.

When to make them; to whom they should be made, and the amounts expected from the time the traveler boards the steamship in New York, until he arrives home again, are fully and carefully treated in the new book of helps for European travelers, entitled "The Traveler's Handbook," by Josephine Tozier. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium



Here, The Very Air Inspires New Health

The Palm Garden

INSIDE the Battle Creek Sanitarium you will find a perfect "Florida Climate"—hygienically maintained—never *hot*, just *warm*, with perfect ventilation.

Bananas ripen in the great garden-of-palms—and other tropical plants. And our sun parlors, rest foyers, and our cosy nooks tempt one to rest for mind and body.

Outside, is the famous Michigan winter air—clear, pure; full of tingles and fine inspiration.

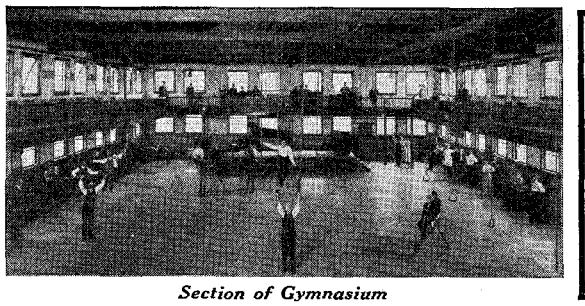
There are pleasant walks, with trainers or attendants. For those so inclined, there are sleighing, skeeing, tobogganing, skating and walking parties—outdoor and indoor amusements.

Time never hangs heavily here—not even an invalid's time.

When a patient comes, the first thing is a thorough and scientific examination of his case. Then, a special day's program is marked out for him—something interesting and helpful to do every hour of the day.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium system seeks to cure by correcting wrong habits of life and rebuilding the body. Results usually begin to appear quickly.

The baths prescribed comprise 200 or more kinds, including Nauheim, and Electric Light, Electricity, Finsen Ray, Massage, Mechanical Vibration, Manual Swedish Movements; indoor swimming pools; the great gymnasium, with class and individual instructors; trained nurses; expert bath attendants, both men and women. Accommodations and service first-class—equal to those of the best hotels.

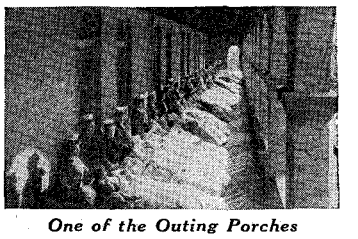


Section of Gymnasium

Rates Are Reasonable

The outlay for room, board, baths, bath-attendants and necessary medical attention, is no more than is charged for room and board alone at any first-class winter-resort hotel.

Our beautiful book of photographic views gives glimpses of the great Battle Creek Sanitarium buildings, and illustrates the methods and advantages of the Battle Creek Sanitarium System.



One of the Outing Porches

Kindly send coupon, and address Box 117.

The Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SANITARIUM
Box 117, Battle Creek, Mich.

Without obligating me in any way, I will be pleased to receive the Book of Views mentioned in this advertisement.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

Not "touristing" but purposeful travel,
Not "couriership" but interpretive leadership,
Not the exhilaration of speed but the inspiration of well directed leisure:

These are the cardinal differences that distinguish UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

Palestine—Sail February 26th
Greece—Sail March 24th
Italy—Sail April 16th
Oberammergau is a part of each tour

Send for our Announcement
Ask also for free booklet of Travel Maps

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 TRINITY PLACE BOSTON, MASS.

FREE TRIP to Europe or in America will be given at any time to an organizer of a party of eight. Address BABCOCK'S TOURS 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn

EUROPE $250

PASSION PLAY
THE TEMPLE TOURS
14 BEACON STREET, Z. BOSTON

4 JUNE TOURS All via GIBRALTAR and OBERAMMERGAU. $330 to $725. 92 Days—Azores, Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Sicily, Italy to Scotland with Vienna, Dresden, Berlin—$670. 12th year. Book and map. W. A. Johnson, 917 Madison Ave., Baltimore.

POPULAR ORIENTAL TOUR

Sails April 20, 1910. 82 days. $545. The most comprehensive tour ever offered for the money. Expert leadership.
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House Boston, Mass.

EUROPE

You will go SOMETIME, why not in 1910, with the added attraction of the
PASSION PLAY
Send for Booklet
MARSTERS FOREIGN TOURS
298 Washington St., Boston
31 West Thirtieth St., New York

EUROPE Send for booklet. J. P. GRAHAM **The Ideal Way**
Ideal Tours, Box 1055 Pittsburg

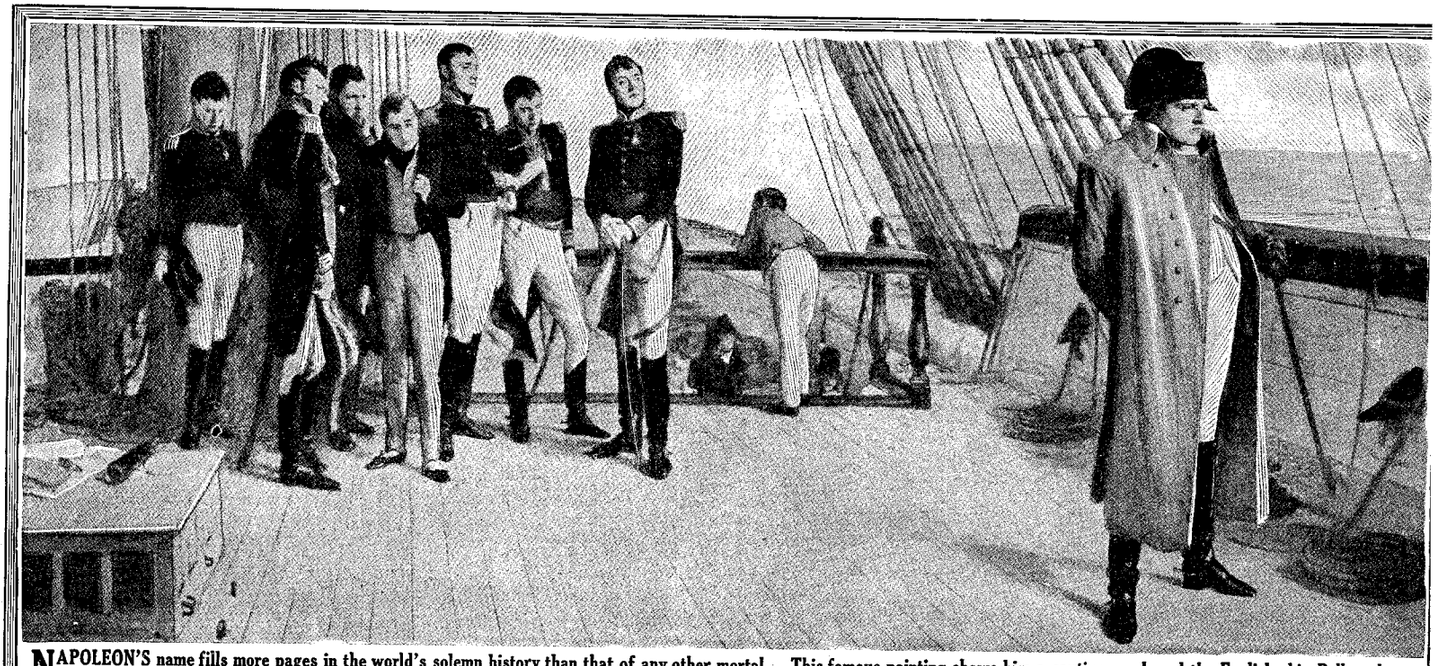
ORIENT CLARK'S TWELFTH ANNUAL CRUISE, February 5, 1910. 73 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered cruiser. Three cruises 'round the world. Tours to Europe.
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, New York.

ANCIENT CITIES of Yucatan, Mexico

YUCATAN is a wonderland of prehistoric art, for here are to be found more than fifty ruined and partly buried cities of Mayan origin. These wonderful ruins, of which no history is extant, are evidences that here existed a civilization when every other of earth's inhabitants was an untutored savage. *Yucatan is intensely interesting and is* easily reached by means of the magnificent WARD LINE steamers from New York. Send for literature describing **The Ancient Ruins of Yucatan** to
Department B, Ward Line, New York, or
YUCATAN TOURS BUREAU
P. O. Box 25 Progreso, Yuc., Mex.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



NAPOLEON'S name fills more pages in the world's solemn history than that of any other mortal. This famous painting shows him a captive, on board the English ship Bellerophon, gazing out across the solemn sea toward France, where he was once Emperor. He realizes that his dream of Universal Empire is at an end, yet is unconscious that he is soon to be banished like an outcast a thousand miles from shore to the lonely and barren rocks of St. Helena. This famous picture from Ridpath's History illustrates but *one event* out of *thousands* which make up the history of every empire, kingdom, principality and power, all accurately and entertainingly told in the world-famed publication

Ridpath's History of the World

THE PUBLISHER'S FAILURE placed in our hands the entire unsold edition of this monumental work. Brand New, beautifully bound in Half-Morocco, which we must sell immediately. We offer the remaining sets

AT LESS THAN EVEN DAMAGED SETS WERE EVER SOLD

We will **name our price** only in **direct letters** to those **sending the coupon** below. **Tear off the coupon,** write **name** and **address** plainly and **mail now before you forget it.** Dr. Ridpath's family derive their income from his History, and **to print our price broadcast** for the sake of quickly selling these few sets would cause **great injury to future sales. Send Coupon today.**

President William McKinley said: "I am familiar with the merits of Ridpath's History of the World, and cordially commend it to the scholar as well as to the plain people generally."

Prof. Warren, President Boston University, said: "I should be glad to see it placed in the library of every young person in the United States, and even in the English-speaking world. In families where there are bright children it will render excellent service to the cause of popular intelligence."

Prof. Long, Supt. Public Schools, St. Louis, said: "I unhesitatingly commend Dr. Ridpath's History of the World as the ablest work on that subject which I have ever examined."

The Boston Post said: "John Clark Ridpath is above all things an historian. His historical works are accepted as standards in schools and colleges, as well as in business houses and homes. His style is simple, his manner charming."

The Christian Herald said: "No other work of its kind has ever supplied a history so well suited to the needs of all classes and conditions of men. We cheerfully commend this most popular and complete of all world histories to our readers."

Weight 50 lbs.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD
RIDPATH VOL. I.
EGYPT. CHALDAEA. ASSYRIA. MEDIA. BABYLONIA. PERSIA.
RIDPATH VOL. II.
PARTHIA GREECE MACEDONIA ALEXANDER THE GREAT
RIDPATH VOL. III.
ROME. THE KINGDOM. THE REPUBLIC. THE EMPIRE.
RIDPATH VOL. IV.
BARBARIAN ASCENDENCY. MOHAMMEDAN ASCENDENCY. FEUDAL ASCENDENCY. THE CRUSADES.
RIDPATH VOL. V.
THE PEOPLE AND THE KINGS. NEW WORLD AND REFORMATION
RIDPATH VOL. VI.
THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION. AGE OF FREDK THE GREAT. THE AGE OF REVOLUTION.
RIDPATH VOL. VII.
THE UNITED STATES GREAT BRITAIN FRANCE ITALY
RIDPATH VOL. VIII.
GERMANY EASTERN EUROPE MINOR AMERICAN STATES ORIENTAL NATIONS
RIDPATH VOL. IX.
THE CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH AND DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Nine Massive Volumes 4000 Pages 2000 Illustrations

LITERARY DIGEST readers have shown wonderful appreciation of our remarkable offer on this great history. We have shipped this splendid work to delighted readers living in every state of the Union. Over 200,000 sets of this monumental work have been sold in the past 20 years at **double** our special price and every purchaser is more than satisfied. More sets of Ridpath's History have been sold than of the Encyclopedia Britannica and the Century Dictionary **combined.** Can you imagine a greater testimonial for any set of books? The English-speaking world has endorsed this as the only History of the World worth having.

RIDPATH in your home means you need never spend a lonely evening. You can associate with the world's heroes; you can cross the Rubicon with Cæsar, after which Rome was free no more. You can sit at the feet of Socrates, the loftiest genius of the ancient world. You can kneel at the shrine of Lincoln, "the greatest human of all time; the gentlest memory of our world." It is ennobling to commune with these children of destiny. To be associated with great men and events is to be great oneself, and you will add to your store of knowledge, which is power, and to the richness of your life.

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the Pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic, troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Grecian and Roman splendor; of Mohammedan culture and refinement; of French elegance and British power; of American patriotism and religious freedom, to the dawn of yesterday. He covers every race, every nation, every time, and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence. Nothing more interesting, absorbing, and inspiring was ever written by man.

RIDPATH throws the mantle of personality over the old heroes of history. Alexander is there; patriot, warrior, statesman, diplomat, crowning the glory of Grecian history. Xerxes from his mountain platform sees Themistocles with three hundred and fifty Greek ships smash his Persian fleet of over a thousand sail and help to mold the language in which this paragraph is written. Rome perches Nero upon the greatest throne on earth and so sets up a poor madman's name to stand for countless centuries as the synonym of savage cruelty. Napoleon fights Waterloo again under your very eyes and reels before the iron fact that at last the end of his gilded dream has come. Bismarck is there, gruff, overbearing, a giant pugilist in the diplomatic ring, laughing with grim disdain at France, which says "You shall not." Washington is there, "four-square to all the winds," grave, thoughtful, proof against the wiles of British strategy and the poisoned darts of false friends, clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow-countrymen, and on into another Century the most colossal world-figure of his time.

1
15-10

FREE COUPON

FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN, AND MAIL

WESTERN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION
H. E. SEVER, President
204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Please mail, without cost to me, **sample pages of Ridpath's History of the World,** containing photogravures of Napoleon and Queen Elizabeth, engravings of Socrates, Cæsar and Shakespeare, diagram of Panama Canal, specimen peges from the work, and write me full particulars of your **special offer to Literary Digest readers.**

NAME.....

ADDRESS .....

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED